GAZETTEER

OF THE

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

1883-4.

Compiled and Published under the authority of the

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer*, compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A. of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A. of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while here and there passages have been extracted from existing publications, or have been specially written for the *Gazetteer* by officers acquainted with the district. But much of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Mr. Edward Brandreth's Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1855, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed.

But when the district again comes under settlement, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Col. Grey, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Purser, and Mr. Fanshawe. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though compiled by the Editor, has been passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Details.	District.	Detail of Tahsils.			
		Ferozepore.	Zíra.	Moga.	Muktsar.
Total square miles (1881)	2,752	495	500	811	946
Cultivated square miles (1878)	2,100	354	407	733	606
Culturable square miles (1878)	432	81	43	48	260
Irrigated square miles (1878)	361	178	111	14	58
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	2,052	323	390	711	628
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882)	19·6	19·6	22·3	18·3	11·1
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	1,189	323	344	199	323
Total population (1881)	650,519	153,168	164,548	221,169	111,634
Rural population (1881)	584,479	113,598	153,391	208,981	108,509
Urban population (1881)	66,040	39,570	11,157	12,188	3,125
Total population per square mile (1881)	236	309	329	273	118
Rural population per square mile (1881)	212	229	307	258	115
Hindus (1881)	168,645	31,334	30,815	66,936	36,560
Sikhs (1881)	168,816	15,034	25,840	105,025	22,917
Jains (1881)	811	147	338	107	219
Musalmans (1881)	310,552	101,963	107,555	49,096	51,938
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)*	515,111	90,516	153,044	191,201	80,320
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)†	717,866	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating, and M[illegible] ...ute, Local Rates, Excise, and Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Ferozepore district is the southernmost of the three districts of the Lahore division, and lies between north latitude 30°8′ and 31°11′, and east longitude 74°4′ and 75°27′. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Sutlej, which separates it from the Jalandhar district; on the north-west by the united Sutlej and Biás, which divide it from the district of Lahore; on the east and south-east by the Ludhiána district and the Native States of Farídkot, Patiála, and Nábha; and on the south-west by the Sirsa district.

It is divided into four tahsíls, of which that of Muktsar comprises all the western portion of the district. The narrow central neck and the area lying on the northern border of Farídkot constitute the tahsíl of Ferozepore; the tract situated along, and in the bend of, the Sutlej forms the Zíra tahsíl; while the tahsíl of Moga includes the remaining or south-eastern portion of the district. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several tahsíls into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains one town of more than 10,000 souls—namely, Ferozepore, with a population of 39,570. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Ferozepore, 3½ miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, and about the middle of the western border of the district. Ferozepore stands 17th in order of area, and 11th in order of population, among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2·58 per cent. of the total area, 3·45 per cent. of the total population, and 2·71 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district, are shown above in the margin.

Town.	North Latitude.	East Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Ferozepore	30° 55′	74° 40′	645
Zíra	30° 59′	75° 2′	650*
Moga	30° 49′	75° 12′	700*
Muktsar	30° 29′	74° 33′	580*

* Approximate.

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Physical features.

The surface of the district is a dead flat, without a hillock to diversify the view, except a few dreary hills of sand which meet the eye towards the south and south-east. There is, however, a marked difference in fertility between different parts of the district. Those lands which border the river Sutlej, and are fertilized by its annual inundations, and those irrigated by the inundation canals, are the most productive; while the higher land away from the river, and dependent almost entirely on the rain-fall, often suffers severely from drought, with the exception of the *rohi* land of the Moga tahsíl, which retains moisture owing to a clay sub-soil, and yields with light rain-fall excellent crops. The river-watered land is called the *bhet;* and this again is sub-divided into *bhet* proper, that which now benefits from the annual flood, and the old *bhet* further inland. This is bounded by the old bed of the river, which runs parallel to the old Ludhiána road, nearly due east and west, from one end of the district to the other. The present course of the river is quite different; it runs north-west for about half the width of the district, and then, making a bend almost at a right angle, continues its course to the south-west.

It is probable that the whole *bhet* land has been formed by deposits from the river, as its composition is homogeneous, and markedly different from the high lands (*rohi*) to the south. Opposite the junction of the Biás and Sutlej its width is 14 miles, narrowing at either end of the district to four and six miles only; its total area is 242,716 acres. This tract is seamed with old channels of the Sutlej, which show signs of attempts at colonisation, as they gradually failed. Of the principal of these, Mr. Brandreth, writing in 1854, says:—

"There is a curious channel, called the Sukha Nai, or 'dry channel,' between the new and old beds of the river, which has its origin near Tihára, in the Ludhiána district, whence it runs with a very serpentine course along the whole length of the district to near Mamdot. Notwithstanding its winding course, the banks of the channel are so regularly formed as to have induced many to think it entirely artificial. More probably, however, it was originally a natural water-course, afterwards shaped into a canal. Its breadth is 100 feet, and its depth seven or eight feet. As recently as forty years ago, it is stated that some little water flowed into it, but since then it has remained quite dry. In former days its banks are said to have been fringed with beautiful *shísham* trees, of which now no trace remains. Could the water be again brought into the channel, a very great benefit would result to the country through which it passes; it is to be feared, however, from the results of recent surveys, that such benefits are unattainable save at great expense, as the bed is so changed as to be unsuitable for the feeding of inundation canals."

With reference to these remarks, it may be noticed that lengths of this channel have been incorporated in the various inundation canals of the district.

The *bhet* tract.

The whole of the *bhet* tract presents a uniform level appearance, except where it is intersected by dry water-courses. *Kankar* is found at a depth of 30 or 40 feet below the surface—too deeply buried to be available for road-making. The soil is of a very dark colour, and is distinguished as *sikand* (or *karar*) and *gasra*, according as the clayey or sandy element prevails. The

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The *bhet* tract.

latter is much preferred, as it is more easily cultivated, and yields better crops ; but, on the other hand, the former can be more easily irrigated. Where the sand rises altogether to the surface, the land is unculturable ; and, generally, the fertility of the soil appears to depend largely on the depth at which sand is found. This sand is generally dark-coloured, and different from the light drift sand of the *rohi*, or uplands, which is seldom altogether sterile. Besides these varieties, the artificial highly-manured ground, in which pepper, tobacco, and the like superior crops are raised, is recognised as a separate class of soil, and known as *niayi*. The depth at which water is found depends naturally on the distance from the river. As a general rule, unirrigated land in the *bhet* is decidedly inferior to that in the *rohi*. Thus, under ordinary circumstances, a given quantity of ground, cultivated with barley or gram in the *rohi*, which rests on a subsoil of clay, would be far more remunerative than the same quantity of land sown with wheat in the *bhet*. This inferiority is to be attributed to the extreme dryness of the soil, resulting from the sand subsoil, which is popularly likened to a fish—a native emblem for thirst. Irrigated land in the *bhet*, on the other hand, is very productive ; the water is near the surface, and from 20 to 40 acres are irrigated from each well. In the Ferozepore *iláka*, the average irrigation of each well, in both harvests (*i.e.*, in the whole year), is at least 35 acres ; for this, however, from six to eight pairs of bullocks are kept at work day and night.

Land inundated by the river is called *rez*. Such soil is generally considered inferior to well land, though far better than the thirsty *báráni*. This kind of irrigated land is only met with in a few of the villages of this tract. The deposit of rich black loam often made by the river is called *nopi* for the first four or five years after it has been deposited, until it becomes consolidated, and is converted into the ordinary soil of the country. The deeper this deposit is, the more it is valued. While it continues to be designated as *nopi*, it is generally sown with rice, which is a very valuable crop ; if the deposit does not exceed one or two fingers in depth, it is not called *nopi*, but *kacha*, and will produce only inferior millets or pulses. It is curious to see how distinctly the different deposits are sometimes marked on a bank which has been partially cut away by the river. The strata of sand and rich loam may be seen overlying each other, of different depths, according to the action of the river during the year in which each was deposited. The natives state, regarding these deposits, that whenever the river rises above a certain height, it brings down with it a quantity of rich soil from the neighbourhood of Rúpar, but that whenever the periodical rise is below this height, the deposit is nothing but sand.

The *rohi*, or Upland tract.

This tract comprises the main body of the district lying to the south of the old bank of the river, by which it is separated from the *bhet*. Its most remarkable feature is a high bank, called the *danda*, which runs up from the Sirsa district, across the Muktsar tahsíl and the Farídkot territory, and enters the main portion of

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this district near the villages of Jandwála, whence it can be distinctly traced as far as Mudki ; beyond this point it only makes its appearance here and there. Major Baker gives a description of it in his report on the proposed Tihára Canal.* The Sutlej, or a branch of it, evidently at one time ran along the line of country indicated by the *danda*, though not within the memory of any one living. The number of deserted sites in its neighbourhood show that the country was formerly much more populous than at present, and it was in all probability highly fertilized by the stream which then flowed through it. Between this and the present course of the river runs a lower *danda*, or bank, marking a later river course.

A great difference in the soil is marked by the course of the two *dandas*. To the west the land is of a very inferior description, and far less productive than that to the south of the great *danda*. The soil is generally very sandy, not of the description known as *bhúr*, which is often equal in fertility to soils that bear a better name, but a hard sterile sand, often of a reddish colour, and presenting a most hopeless appearance. The *dandas* also draw a line between the springs of sweet and brackish water. All the wells to the south are brackish, with the exception of those beyond a line drawn a little to the north of, but parallel to, the Grand Trunk Road, the springs of which are probably sweetened by percolation from the river. To the south of this line the water is all brackish, becoming worse and worse, until at last with very rare exceptions it is altogether undrinkable by man or beast. To the north of the lower *danda* the water is all good, and the nature of the soil is almost entirely determined by its distance from the river. For a space of two or three miles in width along the old bank of the river, the soil is very sandy, and full of the sandy hillocks which are often met with along the banks of Indian rivers. Here such soil is generally termed *sotara*. Beyond the *sotara* the land is of the best description—a fine level plain, having a good firm soil, and water sufficiently near the surface to admit of from five to ten per cent. of the area being irrigated. Further from the river, the water is found to be at a greater depth below the surface; and though the soil is still good, less of it can be irrigated. Further on still, the water is too deep to be used at all for irrigation, while the soil at the same time is more sandy. Light sand, moreover, blown in upon it from the desert country beyond, destroys its productive powers.

Soils of the *rohi*.

The principal kinds of soil which are met with in the *rohi* villages are distinguished under the names of *karar, der, doshahi,* and *tibi*. The *karar*, as its name denotes, is the hardest kind, and approximately answers to the soil known in the North-West Provinces as *dákar*, though less hard and unyielding than this description of soil. Gram, cotton, mustard, and *jawár* grow best in the *karar ;* in fact, the three last-mentioned crops are

* See No. XXXV.—Selections from the Records of Government, N.W.P. "Project for Cutting a Canal from the left bank of the Sutlej, near Tihára, below Ludhiána."

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Soils of the *rohi*.

scarcely sown in any other kind of soil. It is a question whether, taking a succession of seasons into consideration, the *karar* or the *der* is more productive. In a good season the produce of the *karar* is much greater, but the *der* becomes the better soil of the two when there is a deficiency of rain. The *karar* requires much more ploughing, and can only be efficiently worked by strong and expensive cattle. On the whole, however, wherever the best class of cultivators are located—men who turn all the soils to the best account, and who do not live from hand to mouth, but store the grain for two or three years together, and set off the profit of one season against the losses of another—the *karar* will probably be found the most productive soil. The *der* is lighter than the *karar*, and is partly mixed with sand. A lump of *der*, if dropped to the ground, breaks altogether, and not, as is the case with the *karar*, into smaller pieces only. It is considered a very good soil, and is preferred to the *karar* by lazy cultivators. The *doshahi* is a soil having pure sand on the surface to the depth of a few inches, with hard ground beneath it. This soil is very productive in dry seasons. Fine crops of pulse have been seen standing in such soil in years when there was a great want of rain, and the produce everywhere else had entirely dried up. The surface sand appears to have the effect of keeping the ground beneath it moist and cool, a little rain being thus turned to great account. *Tibi* is the name given to the very sandy soil. The worst kind is that of a reddish colour. The white *tibi*, especially where, as is often the case, it is surrounded on all sides by sandhills (the moisture from which would appear to percolate to the lower level of the intermediate fields), often yields a very fine crop even in a dry season ; but, on the whole, this kind of soil is undoubtedly very inferior to any of the other descriptions. The different kinds of soils are almost invariably indicated by the size of the fields. The largest fields always consist of the *tibi* soil ; the next in size of the *der*, and the smallest of the *karar*. The *karar* fields are made small, and with rather high ridges, in order to retain the water, and prevent its running off ; whereas in the *tibi* soil the water is absorbed where it falls, and no other division of the fields is required than such as may be necessary to divide one property from another.

The depth of water below the surface in the *rohi* varies from 30 to 100 feet. In the *sotara* it is about 30 feet ; and 40 and 50 feet in the level plain next to the *sotara*, while further on it increases to 60 or 70 feet, and this is the limit at which irrigation is carried on. Further south again the depth increases to 90 and 100 feet. Here irrigation is considered impossible, and is never attempted, with the exception that in seasons of great scarcity an acre or two of vegetables are sometimes watered. The average irrigation to each well in the *rohi* is much less than in the *bhet*, and varies from 12 to 20 acres.

Outlying portions of the district.

There remain for description the Muktsar tahsíl, and other outlying portions of the district. The Muktsar tahsíl is nearly bisected by the great *danda*, which is here very strongly marked. There is the same, or even a greater difference between the

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soil to the north and south* of it, as that which was before described as characterizing the course of the ridge in the main portion of the district. The soil to the north is very sandy, while that to the south is fine and good. The former is called the *hitár*, the latter the *utár*—words in the language of the district equivalent to the terms *khádar* and *bhángar* more familiar in other districts. As regards moisture there is little difference between the two tracts; the soil is as dry on one side of the ridge as the other. The terms *utár* and *hitár* are evidently derived from the past, and are commemorative of the time, though it is not within the memory of anyone living, when the river Sutlej itself, or at least a considerable branch of it, must have flowed along the line of country indicated by the *danda*, and carried fertility into all the adjoining territory. The aspect of the country must then have been very different to what it is at present. The numerous deserted sites which are met with in every direction show that the country must formerly have been very populous, and indicate a state of prosperity that has long since disappeared. The cultivators in the *hitár* are almost entirely Musalmáns—many of them Beluchis; in the *utár*, *i.e.*, to the south of the *danda*, they are all Jats.

Mahráj and Bhadaur are much more favourably situated than Muktsar. Water is here also at a depth, about 200 feet below the surface; but it is sweet and good, and there are masonry wells in every village. The cultivators are all Jats, and a highly-industrious and thriving set of people. The soil is very sandy, and there are in places immense heaps of drifted sand. The land, however, between the sandhills, itself very sandy, is much prized; it is called *bohal*, and keeps moist and cool with very little rain, and yields very fine crops.

The river Sutlej.

The present course of the river is from east to west. As to the old high bank, see the preceding paragraphs. The banks are generally shelving, except where the stream has violently cut away a portion of the soil; and cultivation is often carried to the water's edge. There is, however, sometimes a margin of low-lying land of varying extent, covered by the river in the rainy season, and ordinarily useful only for pasture. The average depth of water in the mid-stream varies from 12 feet in the cold season to 50 feet in the height of the rains.† The bed is generally sandy,

* "North and south;" because the ridge in traversing the tahsíl curves gradually from a north and south to an east and west direction.

† The Sutlej has a fall of two feet per mile, measured along the channel, which is reduced to some six inches per mile by its frequent windings. Mr. Brandreth says:—"The changes in the bed of the river are very frequent. Whole villages are constantly washed away in the course of a single season, while new lands are formed elsewhere with the same rapidity. . . . . The people," he adds, "are very superstitious on the subject of these inroads of the river, and have several imaginary methods of arresting its course. The practice they consider most efficacious is to throw a number of goats into the stream. . . . . Fakírs and other sacred persons are also sometimes engaged to offer up prayers for the same purpose."

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and at the subsidence of the rains small islands are formed in the stream, which are usually again submerged at the return of the rainy season. The river is navigable throughout the year, but in the rainy season the current is not unfrequently dangerous for boats. These are flat-bottomed, with high prows and sterns, usually propelled by oars, and are called by the natives *chappu*. They vary in size and capacity from 12 maunds to five maunds' burden, the larger ones being used when the water is sufficiently deep. There are no fisheries of importance in the district. The fish are of two kinds—*rohu* and *chilka*. They are caught by means of large drag-nets, towed down stream. For a list of ferries upon the Sutlej, see Chapter V., Section A. The principal crossings are opposite Ferozepore and at Haríki, immediately below the junction of the Sutlej and Biás. At the former place a bridge-of-boats is maintained during the cold season.

The Inundation Canals.

Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Grey, on assuming charge of Ferozepore, on 17th March 1874, made a long tour in the district at once, in the course of which he found that the annual rainfall (really about 15 inches), while amply adequate, if seasonable, for the light soils of the old bank of the Sutlej, was not sufficient for cultivation on the superior soil of the strip (of some 15 miles' average width) which intervenes between the old and the present course of the river. Thus it was found that much more than a *lakh* of acres of land in this district yielded little or nothing for want of irrigation. In order, therefore, to give the people some knowledge of the practices and advantages of irrigation, Captain Grey obtained permission of the Commissioner of Lahore, in May 1874, to make some small works at once; and in the middleof May two surveyors, lent by Mr. Barnes, Superintendent of Irrigation, Baháwalpur State, arrived in the district to survey the canal cuts, and most of the works were completed by the end of June. There were seven canal cuts of a total length of 52 miles, which irrigated during the same hot weather 6,535 acres for the first time.

In October 1874, Mr. Barnes, who had just returned from England and was on his way to rejoin his post at Baháwalpur, examined, at the request of Captain Grey, all the schemes and surveys that the latter had got ready in the meanwhile. In November the scheme was submitted to the Financial Commissioner, with a proposal that half the work should be done with district grants and the other half by the people themselves, who obtained *takávi* for such works as they could not complete themselves by hand labour in time. On the 1st January 1875, operations were commenced with money borrowed in anticipation of the District Fund grants. The work of excavation was allotted in portions or *duks* to the people in proportion to their lands that were subsequently irrigated. Before the works commenced complete calculations were worked out for the canals, of cubic contents of excavation peg by peg (of 330 feet each), with width and depth at each peg, and similarly for all dams and embankments. The

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entire length of the canals was then laid out on the ground, and all *bands* set up. It was arranged by the tahsíldárs and the zamíndárs of the villages concerned that the lands taken up by the canals should be made good to the owners out of the common land of the villages. The Nawáb of Mamdot, Jalál-ul-dín Khan (now dead), paid for the excavation of the canals which the present young Nawáb owns in his own *iláka*. An arrangement has been recorded between him and the zamìndárs where the canal does not pass through his own land, that the owners of land taken up by the canal shall receive water for these remaining lands free. The tahsíldárs were then left to work each on his own method without interference, though the district officers were constantly moving about to guide the people. The result was that the following canals were constructed :—

	Canals.	Length in miles.
Zira Tahsíl	3	119½
Ferozepore Tahsíl	4	75½
Muktsar Tahsíl	3	62½
Total	10	Total ... 256½

The first canal was Agháwáh (named after Agha Muhammad, the then tahsíldár of Zíra) ; it was taken out from the Sutlej near the border of the Ludhiána district; and the last, Buggewáh, ended on the border of the Sirsa district. All the above canals were ready and commenced to run in the beginning of the hot weather of 1875. The statement on the opposite page gives full details as to cost and results achieved from year to year from the beginning up to 1883.

It should here be recorded that, from 1877 to 1880, the canals failed, inasmuch as they were neglected more or less, and no original works were done. On coming again to Ferozepore, in November 1880, Colonel Grey, finding that the canals did not work satisfactorily in his absence, applied to Government for a special establishment, to be paid out of a small *báchh*, or rate, levied on irrigated acreage. The Sirhind Canal navigation channel having cut across some of the canals, the old Barneswáh had to be abandoned, and the new Barneswáh, designed and constructed in 1881-82, and a new canal, namely Qutabwáh, was added in the Mamdot *iláka*; hence the difference in number of the canals stated above and in the accompanying statement. Lately a syphon drain has been constructed, under the sanction of Government, by the authorities of the Sirhind Canal for the benefit of the zamíndárs, the majority of whom have agreed to pay the cost by instalments. And with a view to bring water this side of the navigation channel, the old Máyáwáh has been remodelled.

Chapter I. Descriptive. The Inundation Canals.

STATEMENT SHOWING COST AND RESULT OF FEROZEPORE INUNDATION CANALS FOR EIGHT YEARS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
No.	Name of Canal.	Length in miles with main branches.	Bottom breadth.	Cost of Original Works.			Cost of Clearance, including Establishment Expenses			Total cost, Rupees.	Acreage irrigated.						Total acreage.
				3 years. 1874-77.	2 years. 1877-80.	3 years. 1880-83.	3 years. 1874-77.	2 years. 1877-80.	3 years. 1880-83.		1 year. 1875-76.	1 year. 1876-77.	3 years. 1877-80.	1 year. 1880-81.	1 year. 1881-82.	1 year. 1882-83.	
1	Aghawah	54	40	11,714	No work.	20,700	936	About 36,000.	5,129		1,918	5,074	About 220,000.	3,896	8,982	8,055	
2	Dowlatwah	55½	40	29,094		7,677	2,882		6,623		5,939	4,272		8,751	8,557	7,686	
3	Bacherewah	79	50	14,996		28,768	1,911		6,293		6,273	10,790		13,099	10,207	22,452	
4	Barneswah (old)	60	35	33,452		...	3,162		...		7,334	13,585		13,217	14,021	...	
5	Do. (new)	47	40	...		29,444	...		5,162		...	...		...	...	7,580	
6	Mayawah	60½	40	7,544		6,491	500		4,360		1,755	4,000		5,060	5,340	9,191	
7	Butewah	16	17½	5,058		1,914	389		1,824		3,436	4,039		4,978	5,583	552	
8	Jalalwah	62	40	17,534	Rs. 3,665 Mamdot Canals.	24,444	1,080		8,317		5,464	8,223		10,577	10,347	12,881	
9	Nizamwah	67	40	44,636		4,560	5,655		12,970		6,108	7,294		16,103	12,771	14,615	
10	Khanwah	31½	30	13,749		6,968	84		4,375		...	3,028		1,916	2,379	2,876	
11	Qutabwah	22	30	...		10,102	...		2,782		...	...		...	4,440	2,560	
12	Punjewah	30½	40	21,746		1,601	622		3,575		2,083	4,352		2,280	2,184	2,875	
13	Bagewah	12	10	5,149		...	...		3,913		3,020	...		550	1,323	1,890	
	Total ..	597	..	2,04,672	3,665	1,42,669	18,212	36,000	65,323	4,70,041	43,330	64,657	220,000	80,427	82,240	93,213	583,867

The Sirhind Canal Navigation Channel having cut across some of the canals, the old Barneswah had to be abandoned and new Barneswah made, and a new canal, namely Qutabwah, was added to the Mamdot *iláka*; hence the number of canals on this sheet is 13, instead of 10, as per the descriptive statement of canals.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Climate, temperature, rainfall.

The rainfall is very capricious, and can only be expected with any certainty at one period of the year, from June to October. In the Muktsar tahsíl especially, which is very bare of trees, the rainfall is most scanty and uncertain, and droughts are frequent. The unenviable notoriety of the district for its furious dust-storms is embodied in the proverb, "*Kábul ka sarda, Ferozepur ka garda*"—"The cold of Kábul, the dust of Ferozepore." But of late years the extension of cultivation, and especially the construction of inundation canals, have greatly modified the climate for the better. The cold weather commences about the middle of October, and ends about the beginning of March. For a month before and after the end of the cold season, there is a transition period; the mornings and evenings being cool, but the heat during the day very great. The latter part of May, all June and July, are the hottest time of the year; but the continuance and intensity of the heat varies with the rainfall in different years.

No systematic thermometrical record has ever been maintained in the district. Private observations, however, show that in December and January the temperature ranges in houses between 40° and 70°, whilst during June and July (with closed doors) its range in houses not artificially cooled, is from 92° to 97°. Table No. III. shows, in tenths of an inch, the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA. and IIIB.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ...	285
1863-64 ...	280
1864-65 ...	368
1865-66 ...	466

Disease.

Owing principally to the dryness of its climate, the district has the reputation of being exceptionally healthy. In September and October, however, after the annual rains, the people suffer a good deal from the ordinary remittent fever, and from pleuro-pneumonia. Small-pox used formerly to be a scourge, but since the more general spread of vaccination its ravages have been greatly reduced. Guinea-worm is not uncommon in the south of the district, and is traceable to the water. The natives themselves look upon it erroneously as hereditary, and attribute it to the curse of Bába Faríd upon all who crossed the Sutlej into Hindústán. Tables Nos. XI., XIA., XIB. and XLIV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at page (?) for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Punjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Geology.

the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer* series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Vegetation.

There are no forests whatever, properly so called, in the district, the largest collections of timber trees being certain plantations in the Zíra tahsíl and around Mamdot. Sir H. Lawrence, in 1840, almost despaired of the prospect of arboriculture in so dry a region. Now, however, owing in great measure to the efforts made at the time of the Settlement in 1853, when a piece of ground was set apart in every village as a plantation, for the maintenance of which the headmen were responsible, and also to the great increase in the number of wells round which little plantations always spring up, and to continued efforts on the part of the district authorities, parts of the Ferozepore and Zíra tahsíls (especially near the river) may be considered very fairly wooded. The trees most commonly found are the *siris* (*acacia sirissa*), *kíkar* (*acacia Arabica*). *farásh* (*tamarix orientalis*), *shísham* (*dalbergia sissu*), and, near villages, the *pípal* (*ficus religiosa*). The *shísham* requires some attention ; but the other trees named when once planted thrive well, and attain to a height varying from 30 to 50 feet. This may be taken as the average height of the trees that line the main roads.* In the village plantations the trees are generally crowded, and in consequence poorly developed. Immense progress has been made in arboriculture since the matter was taken in hand on a regular system in 1875-76, and the tract below the great *danda* is now well wooded.

Wild animals: Sport.

The only animals of prey commonly found in this district are wolves. These are not very large, but are fierce and seemingly untameable. Jackals also and foxes are found, but are few in number. Snakes are occasionally found, the commonest being a species of *karáit*. Rewards (Rs. 5) are given for the destruction of wolves, and these animals are being rapidly diminished in numbers as cultivation is extended. The rewards paid for wolves' heads amounted in 1865 to Rs. 535, in 1870 to Rs. 251, in 1875 to Rs. 224, in 1880 to Rs. 119, and in 1882 to Rs. 73. Wolves are now rare, but foxes (the small kind) plentiful. There are a few *nilgai;* also pig about Sobraon. Bustard are rare. There are some florican about Nathána, and the *úbára* is plentiful. The *kulang* are a perfect pest in some years, and geese and ducks are fairly plentiful, as are black and grey curlews and the ox-eyed plover. Antelope (*chikára*) and black buck are found in tolerable abundance, chiefly in the Moga and Muktsar tahsíls, but are very much shot down. Hares, black and grey partridges, and sand-grouse, are also abundant ; and, in the cold season, *kulang* (*demoiselle crane*), wild geese, and wild duck are found on and near the river. No game laws are enforced, but the intense summer heat gives the game a natural close-season.

* Recently, also, plantations have been established round every police station and post through the district.

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Descriptive.

Wild animals : Sport.

The native chiefs take small game by hawking, and occasionally by dogs ; but game of all sorts is usually either shot or snared. The snaring is chiefly done by the Baurias, who are also the great trackers of the district. Quail and small birds are trapped by means of decoys and nets. For deer, nooses are arranged as follows :—A number of parallel rows of upright stakes, about six inches high, are driven into the ground, and connected by a line of raw hide or sinew, with running nooses between each pair of sticks ; the deer are then driven from a considerable circuit round, and entangle their feet in the network of nooses, when their struggles only serve to secure them more hopelessly.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Early history.

The district is singularly devoid of objects of antiquarian interest. The antiquities of Janer are described by General Cunningham in his Archæological Survey Reports (XIV., 67—69). In the *Ayín Akbari*, Ferozepore is mentioned as the centre of a large *pargana* attached to the Súba of Multán, and paying a revenue of 11,479,404 *dáms*, equivalent to Rs. 2,86,985. Another *pargana* mentioned in the same work, that of Muhammadot, is probably to be identified with the modern Mamdot, and would therefore fall within the boundary of the present district. The revenue of this *pargana*, as given in the *Ayín Akbari*, amounted to 3,492,454 *dáms*, equivalent to Rs. 87,311. The fort of Ferozepore has an appearance of great antiquity, and is stated to have been built in the time of Feroz Shah, Emperor of Delhi, from A.D. 1351 to 1387. Nothing more than a mound surmounted by a Muhammadan tomb marks its site. The following pages are taken from the report of Sir H. Lawrence, who was stationed at Ferozepore during the early years of the British occupation :—

Both town and territory of Ferozepore bear every appearance of having been not only long located, but of having been at one time rich and populous. The numerous old walls and sites of villages throughout the present waste lands show that they once were cultivated ; and the extensive ruins about this town prove it to have been a large and substantially-built city. It is true that the fort of Ferozepore is not mentioned in the *Ayín Akbari*, whereas that of Mamdot is mentioned. The *Ayín Akbari*, however, cannot (as is pointed out by Captain Lawrence) be considered a complete statistical return ; while the position, extent, and importance of the *pargana*, as above described, give strong grounds for belief that in such times, and commanding then, as now, one of the chief passages over the Sutlej, and being on the high road between Lahore and Delhi, Ferozepore possessed at least a fortress of some kind ; and the name and character of Feroz Shah* afford fair grounds for supposing him to have been the founder. From its position, Ferozepore may have been a mart for the produce of the hills and the rich country between them and Amritsar ; but, being in the track of many of the hordes that ravaged the North West Provinces, the town and territory seem to have suffered even more than the rest of the country bordering on the Sutlej.

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* The foundation of several towns, and among them of Hissar, in the country between the Jamna and the Sutlej, is attributed to Feroz Sháh.

Chapter II.
History.
The Dogars.

During the decay of the Delhi empire, the country, which had apparently become almost depopulated, was occupied by the Dogars, a clan of Rájpút origin, who are still prominent among the occupants of the district. The Dogars were, and are still, a wild and lawless race, owning no permanent habitations, and delighting rather in large herds of cattle than in the more laborious occupations of the soil. Originally they were alternately graziers and cattle-stealers, but at all times bad cultivators, and holding but loosely the bonds of allegiance. They paid tribute to the rulers set over them according to the means brought to enforce the claim, and when hard pressed they had little to lose by deserting their dwellings. On such occasions the Dogars would place their few chattels, their women and children, on buffaloes, and flying into the tamarisk forests of what is now the Baháwalpur territory, or into the almost equally inaccessible desert of Abohar in Sirsa, there defy their pursuers, or take their time for coming to terms. These people, who are Muhammadans, and call themselves converted descendants of the Chauháns of Delhi, emigrated some years ago to the neighbourhood of Pák Pattan ; aud from thence, two centuries ago, spread for a hundred miles along both banks of the river Sutlej, from a few miles above Ferozepore to the borders of Baháwalpur. At one time they were undoubted masters of Mamdot and Khai, as well as of Ferozepore ; their seats were principally in the *Khádar* of the Sutlej, and their occupations pastoral and predatory. But a colony of several thousands settled many years ago in the large inland town of Sunám, and both about Lahore and Dera Ismail Khán they are to be found. The clan is subdivided into many branches ; but almost all the Ferozepore Dogars trace their origin to Bahlol, a Muhammadan Dogar, who must have lived two hundred years ago.

It was gradually that the Dogars moved from about the neighbourhood of Pák Pattan ; and not until about A.D. 1740 that they reached Ferozepore, which appears at that time to have formed part of a district called the Lakha jungle, and to have been administered by a *faujdár*, enjoying civil and military authority, residing at Kasúr, and acting under the Governor of Lahore. A few villages occupied by Bhattis were at this time scattered over the Ferozepore plain ; but on the coming of the Dogars the former moved southward, and the Dogars soon established themselves in their room. The right of occupancy of the new possessors was allowed by the Lahore ruler, who, however, on their failing to give security for the payment of Government dues, took their children as hostages. Their rebellious spirit, however, soon broke out, and they slew the *faujdár*, Ahmad Khán Lállu ; but in the weak state of the vice-regal Government they escaped punishment, and for a time remained independent of all authority.

Sukha Mallu, the head of a tribe as wild as that of the Dogars, and himself a cattle-stealer by profession, was then appointed *faujdár* ; and such was the terror of his name, that many of the Dogars absconded ; but he enticed them back, and for six years managed the country, after which time the Dogars assembled in rebellion near the Takia of Pír Báluwál ; and the *faujdár*,

incautiously going among them unarmed and unattended, was speared by one Pima, who had long vowed his death. The followers of Sukha, who were at hand, hearing of the fate of their leader, fled and were followed by the Dogars, who plundered the *faujdár's* dwelling, and murdered his son, Kutb. Júl Khán was now appointed *faujdár*. Being pressed by the Lahore Government for arrears of revenue, he took refuge among the Dogars, and was protected by them. But although the *faujdár* thus formed an intimacy with this troublesome portion of his dependents, he had no sooner arranged his affairs with his superior at Lahore, and returned to Kasúr, than the Dogars commenced the same systematic opposition to his rule that they had carried on against the administration of his predecessors.

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History.

The Dogars.

Shekh Shamír, of Ulaki (then called Chanhi), was a violent man, and stirred up his brethren, the Dogars, against Júl Khán. The latter, after some opposition, seized twenty-two of their leaders; but in a short time, after levying a heavy fine on them, he released all except three, Muma, Muhammad, and Akbar. Pír Khán, the head of the village of Dulchi, where the *faujdár* had been received during his temporary disgrace, went several times to Júl Khán and begged that he would release the prisoners. On his refusal to do so, Pír Khán concerted with Shekh Shamír to seize or slay the *faujdár*. He again went to Kasúr, and enticed their victim to an interview with the rebels on the banks of the Sutlej, promising to use his influence to effect improved arrangements, and to bring to submission the contumacious Dogars. In the midst of the interview Shekh Shamír slew the *faujdár*, and in the scuffle that ensued was himself killed by a chance blow from his own brother, Misri. Yusaf Khán, the Naib of Júl Khán, to avenge the murder of his master, put the hostages to death by sawing their bodies across, and hacking them to pieces. The manuscripts do not show who succeeded Júl Khán as *faujdár*; and considering the then disturbed state of the Empire, it is probable the Dogars were left for a time to themselves; for they seem, on failure of a common enemy, to have turned their arms against each other. One party calling in a band of Patháns, the other of Moghals, to aid them, these auxiliaries formed posts in different villages, received a share of the Hákimi dues, and were neglected or respected according to their strength and character. One of the allies so called was Mahmúd Khán, son of late *Faujdár* Júl Khán.

Sikh period.

In A.D 1763-64, Harri Singh, chief of the Bhangi *misl*, seized and plundered Kasúr and its neighbourhood. Among the sardárs in his train was Gurja (Gújar) Singh (whose son Sáhib Singh afterwards married the sister of Maha Singh, the father of Ranjít Singh), who, taking his brother Nusbaha Singh and his two nephews, Gurbakhsh Singh and Mastán Singh, crossed the Sutlej opposite Kasúr, and took possession of Ferozepore, the fort of which was in ruins; while Jai Singh Gharia, with another band from the same quarters, seized Khai, Wán, and Bájídpur, in the neighbourhood of Ferozepore, and made them over to their subordinates, as Gurja Singh did Ferozepore to his nephew,

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Sikh period.

Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Nusbaha Singh. The Ferozepore territory then contained thirty-seven villages, the proceeds of which Sardár Gurbakhsh enjoyed in concert with Burhan Dogar and Muhammad Khán, son of Gúl Khán; but the two latter soon leagued, and expelled Gurbakhsh Singh's garrison from the newly-repaired fort of Ferozepore. The latter then established himself in Sultán-Khán-wála, where was a mud fort, and from thence still managed to get the third portion of the Government share of the Ferozepore villages, Burhán Dogar and Sumán Dogar dividing between them a third, and Muhammad Khán receiving the remainder. In the year 1771 Muhammad Khán started for Amritsar with some horses for sale. On his first encamping ground Gurbakhsh Singh attacked and took him prisoner, and then recovered the fort of Ferozepore. Between the years 1763 and 1771, Gurbakhsh Singh acquired a considerable territory on the right bank of the Sutlej; but in 1771, the same year that he recovered Ferozepore, a change in the course of the Sutlej left the Sukha Nai dry, and carried away or rendered waste all the Ferozepore villages but seven. On regaining Ferozepore, Gurbakhsh Singh rebuilt the fort; and leaving his uncle, Rája Singh, as Governor, recrossed the Sutlej, and employed himself in increasing and securing his possessions in the Punjab, and in co-operating with his kinsman and patron, Gurja Singh, in a dispute with whom, however, for a partition of their acquisitions, Mastán Singh, the brother of Gurbakhsh Singh, was soon after killed.

Gurbakhsh Singh, who was a native of Asil, near Khemkarn, where his father was originally a zamíndár, had four sons and three daughters. The sons soon became troublesome to their father; Jai Singh, the youngest, even commenced operations on his own account, and when forbidden to do so arrayed himself against his father. Most probably induced by such conduct, Gurbakhsh Singh resolved to divide his estates during his lifetime. The authorities differ as to dates, but it was about A.D. 1792 that the old sardár divided his possessions among his sons, reserving Singahpura for himself. To his eldest son, Dhanna Singh, he gave Sattárágarh, Bhedián, and Muhálim, north of the Sutlej; to the second, Dhanna Singh, the fort and territory of Ferozepore; to the third, Gurmukh Singh, Sahjara, north of the Sutlej; and to Jai Singh, Naggar. Sardár Dhanna Singh resided in the fort of Ferozepore, and Gurbakhsh Singh and his other sons on their respective allotments beyond the Sutlej. But all seem to have kept up friendly communication with each other; and Dhanna Singh, especially, appears to have been much at Ferozepore, and, as well as his father, to have afterwards found a refuge there when dispossessed of their respective territories by Nihal Singh, Atáriwála.

Sardár Dhanna Singh appears to have been unable to match his grasping neighbours, or to restrain his unruly subjects, the Dogars, who almost immediately on his accession, invited the inroads of Nizám-ud-dín Khán, the Pathán chief of Kasúr, who accordingly sent troops to Dulchi. Dhanna Singh, being unable

to resist them, entered into a compromise, and yielded to the Pathán a half share of the Dogar villages that had been spared by the last eruption of the Sutlej. This arrangement by no means pleased the Dogars, who immediately called in the rai of kot Jagráon, the descendants of a family that had long been local paramounts, under the Sirhind Viceroys, of the greater portion of country between Sirhind and Mamdot. The Jagráon force lay for some weeks, if not months, under the walls of the fort; and, in 1839, Sir H. Lawrence picked out one iron six-pound shot and several wooden plugs that appear to have been driven into the southern wall with a view of effecting a breach. But for those days the fort was strong, and was relieved in time by Sardár Rai Singh, of Buria, the father-in-law of Sardár Dhanna Singh. He also expelled the Kasúr Patháns from their portion of the seven villages; but on Rai Singh's retirement Nizám-ud-dín returned and regained his footing. In A.D. 1807, Mahárája Ranjít Singh having acquired Kasúr, made it over in *jágír* to his favourite and coadjutor, Sardár Nihál Singh Atáriwala, who soon dispossessed Gurbakhsh Singh and his three sons of their trans-Sutlej possessions in the neighbourhood of Kasúr. The Dogars, who were looking for a change, invited Nihál Singh's approach to Ferozepore. He gladly acquiesced, and crossing the river dislodged Dhanna Singh's garrison from the village and kot of Dulchi.

About the same time another branch of the Dogar clan settled at Báraki. Having applied for aid against their chief to Mora, a celebrated courtezan at the Court of Lahore, she asked the Mahárája for a grant of Ferozepore, and without a shadow of right in the matter he granted her request. Backed by the power of Ranjít Singh, Mora sent troops to enforce her claim, and seized the village of Báraki. Dhanna Singh, being thus pressed, was offered assistance by his enemy, Nihál Singh, and in his extremity accepted it. Uniting their troops they expelled Mora's garrison from Báraki; but had no sooner done so than Nihál Singh made an attempt on the fort of Ferozepore, which, however, resisted him.

In A.D. 1808, Sardár Nihál Singh again crossed the Sutlej in the train of Ranjít Singh, and by stratagem effected the lodgment of a garrison in the fort of Khai, a stronghold for the time, six miles south-west of Ferozepore, and then belonging to Nizám-ud-dín Khán. Occupying thus Dulchi on the north, Báraki on the west, and Khai on the south-west, he hemmed in the Ferozeporias, and shared the produce of their lands equally with Sardár Dhanna Singh, who, from the weakness of his character, was quite unable to cope with such a stirring leader. Dhanna Singh was, therefore, delighted to hear at this time that the British Government had taken on itself the protection of all the country south of the Sutlej,* on which point he was no sooner informed than he addressed Sir D. Ochterlony, the Agent for Sikh affairs, and, in a letter dated 28th March 1809, begged to be admitted under

* See *Gazetteer* of Ambálla.

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Sikh period.

the Company's protection in the same manner as was his relative, Bhagwán Singh, of Buría and Jagádri. A favourable answer was returned, and, by order of Government, a copy of the Proclamation of Seven Articles was sent to him, showing that the British Government guaranteed the status of 1808, as it obtained previously to Mahárája Ranjít Singh's irruption, when he broke up from the conference at Kasúr with Mr. Metcalfe, in the month of October of that year. In the year 1811 the Lahore Government deputed an agent to wait on Sir D. Ochterlony, one of the objects of the mission being to obtain sanction for seizing Dhanna Singh's land south of the Sutlej. Sir D. Ochterlony, however, disclaimed the right, stating that Ferozepore had neither been originally given to Ranjít Singh, nor had been conquered by him; and that whatever portion of his territory Dhanna Singh still retained on the adoption of Mr. Metcalfe's treaty, to that he was fully entitled by the British guarantee. Government coincided with Sir D. Ochterlony, and from that time until the late sardár's death no claim on the territory was made by the Lahore ruler.

In A.D. 1818-19 Sardár Dhanna Singh died, leaving his widow Lachman Kunwár, the daughter of Rai Singh, of Buria and Jagádri, heiress of his possessions. The sardárni having placed her father-in-law, the old Sardár Gubakhsh Singh, in charge of the territory, proceeded on a pilgrimage to the shrines of Hardwár, Gaya, and Jaggarnáth; but during her absence her husband's nephew, Bhagel Singh, the son of Dhanna Singh, gained admittance to the fort under pretence of visiting his grandfather, Gurbakhsh Singh, and being supported in his usurpation by Sardár Nihál Singh, they two administered and shared the profits of the territory in concert. In 1823, Sardárni Lachman Kunwár returned from her pilgrimage, and appealed to the British authorities against the usurpation of Bhagel Singh. Captain Ross, the Deputy Superintendent of Sikh affairs, represented her case to the Lahore Agent, and the Mahárája immediately recalled his vassal, Bhagel Singh, and allowed that Ferozepore belonged rightfully to the Sardárni as the separated share of her husband given him during the life of Gurbakhsh Singh. The old sardár died at a very advanced age in Ferozepore, in the year 1823, and Bhagel Singh died in the Punjab in 1826. Sardárni Lachman Kunwár died in December 1835; and, leaving no children, the heritage of her territory fell to the British Government.

First introduction of British rule.

The importance of the position of Ferozepore had been pointed out to Government by Captains Ross and Murray; and during the sardárni's life her often-expressed wish to exchange her turbulent territory for a more peaceful one in the neighbourhood of her kinsman of Buria had been explained to the British authorities as offering a good opportunity for taking up a commanding position opposite to, and within 40 miles of, Lahore. But an aversion to enlarge our boundary, or to alarm the Lahore darbár, deterred the Government from accepting the sardárni's offer, though it was at the same time notified to the local

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First introduction of British rule.

officers that on no pretext whatever was Ranjít Singh to be permitted to obtain possession of Ferozepore.

Early in 1836, Lieutenant Mackeson was deputed by Captain Wade to Ferozepore and Lahore, to ascertain the limits of the late sardárni's territory, and to adjust our new relations with the Mahárája. Lieutenant Mackeson soon ascertained that the only undisputed portion of the property was the city and its suburbs with the town-lands, stretching scarcely a mile in any direction, the cultivators of which lived under the walls of the fort, and did not even enjoy their scanty lands without the cover of mud or brick towers, one or more of which protected every well, serving as watch-towers against invaders, and as places of refuge against small predatory bands. The remains of many of these buildings still dot the territory, and bear good evidence to the former state of the country. Giving up the right of co-partnership in the remote villages, and retaining entire possession of those within a well-defined limit, Lieutenant Mackeson, in communication with the Lahore authorities, settled the boundary of the territory, leaving to it an undisputed area of 86 square miles, divided among 40 villages. So admirably was this delicate task executed, that no complaint against that officer or any of his measures was heard of. The local duties were then placed under a confidential agent of Captain Wade, named Sher Ali Khán, who endeavoured to reclaim the people from their lawless habits, and made two or three new locations. Sher Ali Khán died in 1837, and was succeeded by Pír Ibráhím Khán, a man of good family and of considerable reputation in the country, as having been long the Prime Minister of the Khán of Mamdot. Under Pír Ibráhím, some few other locations were made, and old wells repaired. A commencement was also made of clearing away the ruins of the ancient town, and laying out new and broader streets. Pír Ibráhím Khán was relieved by Mr. W. M. Edgeworth, in December 1838, when, owing to the increased importance of the place, it was resolved to make Ferozpore the station of an Assistant Political Agent. Mr. Edgeworth's whole time was occupied by the many duties entailed on him by the presence of the army of the Indus, until, in January 1839, he was relieved by Sir H. Lawrence.

Considerable progress had been already made in the pacification of the newly-acquired territory when the first Sikh war broke out (A.D. 1845). Of that war, the present district was the battle-field. The Sikhs crossed the Sutlej, opposite Ferozepore, on 16th December 1845. The battles of Moodkee, Feroz Shah, Aliwál, and Sobraon* followed, and the Sikhs again withdrew beyond the river, pursued by the British force, which soon afterwards dictated peace under the walls of Lahore. "Little remains," writes a former Settlement Officer of the district, "to remind the visitor of all the vivid details of these contests, or of the frightful carnage by which they were distinguished. A few gun flints may still be picked up at Feroz Shah, and the bones of cattle may

* These battles took place on 18th and 21st December, 28th January and 10th February, respectively.

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First introduction of British rule.

still be seen whitening the plain of Moodkee, but there is no vestige of the entrenchment about Feroz Shah, which has long ago given place to the furrows of the plough ; and the river flows over the ground on which stood the still stronger entrenchments of Sobraon."*

History of the *ilákas* subsequently added to the district :

A short account is here subjoined of each of the *ilákas*, which were subsequently added in the manner described below (page 27) to the Ferozepore territory, the history of which has just been narrated. It is taken with verbal adaptations from the Settlement Report of the district, written in 1855, by Mr. E. L. Brandreth.

Khai.

Khai formed part of the Dogar territory. It was, no doubt, originally included in the old *pargana* of Ferozepore, but was entirely waste when the Dogars took possession of it. The origin of the name is not known. It was the designation of a *theh*, or deserted site, near which one of the Dogar chiefs located the present village of Khai. From this *theh* a sufficient number of bricks were subsequently dug up to metal ten miles of road, from which circumstance some idea of the extent of these remains may be formed. When Gúrja (Gújar) Singh acquired Ferozepore, Jai Singh, another Sikh chief, took possession of Khai, but was compelled to give way to Nizám-ud-dín, the Pathán chief of Kasúr, whose rise to power will be described in the account of Mamdot. In 1804, Ranjít Singh dispossessed Nizám-ud-dín and gave the *iláka* in *jágír* to his favourite, Sardár Nihál Singh Attáriwála. It was afterwards transferred to Sardár Dharm Singh, on condition of his furnishing a contingent of fifty horsemen. In 1843, it was incorporated in the Lahore *demesne*.

Mallánwálá.

Iláka Mallánwála was also part of the Dogar territory. The village of Mallánwala Khás was located by a Dogar chief named Malla. On the irruption of the Sikhs, about 1760, Jassa Singh Aluwála took possession of it, together with the surrounding villages, which since that time have been known as a separate *iláka*. The Aluwála family retained possession of this *iláka*, with the exception of a few villages which were taken from them by Ranjít Singh, until the Sutlej campaign, when, in consequence of the hostile part taken by them, their estates were confiscated.

Baguwála.

The *iláka* of Baguwála, with the exception of a few villages in the bed of the river, was originally included in Mallánwála, but was occupied by Dessa Singh Majíthia, who first seized upon the village of Raguwála, where he built a small fort. Assisted by Ranjít Singh he afterwards took possession of several of the adjoining villages, subject to the Aluwála chief, and thus formed the present *iláka*. Dessa Singh was succeeded by his son, Lehna Singh, who kept possession of the *iláka* till it was confiscated after the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46.

Makhu.

The *iláka* of Makhu was occupied, about 100 years ago, by the Naipáls, a Mussulmán tribe, resembling the Dogars, who came originally from Sirsa. There is no trace of any former inhabitants,

* This was written in 1855. Monuments have since been erected on the battle-field in memory of those who fell.

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and it was probably an entire waste. The Naipáls were originally subjects of the empire; then became virtually independent till Jassa Singh, the Aluwála chief, took possession, and establishing a *thána* at Makhu, created the *iláka* now known by that name. His successors held it in *jágír* till the Sutlej campaign, when it was confiscated.

Zíra.

The neighbourhood of Zíra, in which there are many deserted sites, had been for many years a waste, when, in A.D. 1808, Sayad Ahmad Shah came from Gúgera and founded Zíra Khás. He was driven out by the Sikh chief, Mohr Singh Nisháníwála, during whose rule nearly all the villages of this *iláka* were located. Mohr Singh was in turn driven out by Diwan Mokham Chand, Ranjít Singh's general, and the *iláka* was added to the Lahore *demesne*. It was afterwards divided into two portions, of which the eastern portion, which preserved the name of Zíra, was made over to Sarbuland Khán, a servant of the Lahore Government; and the western portion, to which the name of *iláka* Ambarhar was given, was assigned as an appanage of Sher Singh, son of the Punjab sovereign. At a later date, Sher Singh obtained possession of the whole *iláka*, and abolished the subdivision of Ambarhar.

Dominion of Rajá Ján.

The territory now included in the *ilákas* of Kot Isa Khán, Dharmkot, and Fattahgarh is said to have formerly belonged to Rájputs of the Puár tribe. Their ruler resided at Jáner, which is said to have been founded by one Rajá Ján. The present village of Jáner stands at the foot of a mound, one of several, composed of bricks and earth, the remains of an ancient city, which cover an area of about 300 acres. This is by far the most extensive deserted site in the district, and from its height is conspicuous above the surrounding country at a great distance. It is worthy of remark that the affix *er* or *mer* is stated to occur in the name of no other village in the district. In the language of Rajputána, it signifies a hill or mound, and occurs frequently; as, for instance, in Ajmer, Bikanír, Jasalmír, and Amber. The story goes that, 600 years ago, two Munj Rajpúts, Shaikh Chachu and Khilchi, came to Hatúr, a village in Rajá Ján's territory, and were favourably received; but their descendants, becoming numerous, fought with and drove out the Puárs. The grandson of Chachu was received with honour by the Emperor of Dehli, who confirmed him in his rule over the country his grandfather had conquered. A successor, Ráo Dáúd, received from the Emperor Sher Shah the title of Rái Ráián. Another successor, Rái Alyás, is said to have been solicited by the Emperor Akbar to give him his daughter in marriage. On his refusal, the greater part of his territory was taken from him, and given to distant members of his family. Subsequent monarchs still further encroached on the possessions of Rái Alyás; and, at the commencement of British rule, the village of Raikot, in Ludhiána, was the only remnant of their former extensive possessions left to the family. This village lapsed to the British Government on the death, in 1854, of Rani Bhágbarru, widow of the last member of the house.*

* The allusion apparently is to the ráis of Raikot.—See *Gazetteer* of Ludhiána.

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Kot Isa Khán.

Het Ahmad Khán, son of Shádi Khán, of the same family, who proceeded to the Court of Akbar, there gained great favour by a feat of strength, stringing a bow sent by the King of Persia, which had defeated the efforts of all others at the Court. The Emperor conferred on him the title of Nawáb, and in due time he succeeded to possession of the *tappa* of Shádíwál, which had been conferred upon his father, the limits of which seem to have been the same with the present *iláka* of Kot Isa Khán. About 1740, one of his descendants, Nawáb Isa Khán, after whom the *iláka* has since been named, resisted the imperial authority; but was subdued by a force sent against him, and was killed after displaying prodigies of valour. Notwithstanding his rebellion, his son, Músa Khán, was permitted to succeed him. His son, Kádir Bakhsh Khán, was despoiled by the Aluwála family, who took possession of the *iláka*.

Dharmkot.

Tára Singh Dhalewála invaded and subjected this *ilákas*, in A.D. 1760, and, building a fort at Kutálpur, changed its name to Dharmkot. His son, Jhandá Singh, was compelled to yield to Diwán Mohkam Chand, and the *iláka* was added to the royal *demesne*.

Fatahgarh.

This tract was also included in the possessions of Tára Singh, who made over the greater portion of it to his cousin, Kaur Singh. It was added, under Diwán Mohkam Singh, to the Lahore *demesne*.

Sada-Singh-wála.

In Akbar's time this *iláka* probably formed part of the *pargana* of Tihára in the Súba of Sirhind. Most of its villages are, however, of recent location. On the invasion of the Sikhs, it was portioned out among four chiefs—Sada Singh; Karm Singh, brother of Sada Singh; Diál Singh, Garchara; and Náhar Singh, Anandpuri. The first two died without direct heirs, and the inheritance fell to a daughter of a third brother, Diál Singh, who was married to Utam Singh, grandson of Náhar Singh. Utam Singh thus acquired possession of nearly the whole of the *iláka*. His possessions were forfeited to the British Government in consequence of the defection of his family during the Sutlej war. The descendants of Diál Singh are still *jágírdárs* of the villages of Salima and Nidhán-wála.

Badhni.

The villages now comprising this *iláka* were formerly held by the Rái of Raikot. They appear to have been part of *pargana* Tihára. The zamindárs are Dháriwal Jats. A daughter of one Mehr Mitha, of this tribe, was married to the Emperor Akbar. It is related that the Emperor first saw her at a well in her native village of Rangar (now in Patiála). She had two pitchers of water on her head, and at the same time she arrested the flight of a young buffalo by putting her foot on the rope attached to its head, and thus held the headstrong animal without losing her balance, till the owner came to claim it. The Emperor was so delighted with this feat of strength that he made her his wife, in the hope that she would be the mother of children no less courageous than herself. On her father he conferred the title of Mián, and gave him a *jágír* of 120 villages, of which Kangar was the centre. On the fall of the empire, the chiefs

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Badhni.

of Patiála and Nábha despoiled the Mián family of a great part of their possessions. The remainder, known as *iláka* Badhni, was seized by Ranjít Singh, and given by him to his mother-in-law, Sada Kaur, who was the daughter of a zamíndár of Raoki in the same *iláka*. The descendants of Mehr Mitha, though they were never converted to Muhammadanism, still retain the title of Mián. A few acres of land are all that now remains to them of their former possessions. The Fort of Badhni was built by Mián Himmat Khán of this family.

Chuhar Chak.

The villages of this *iláka* were also under the Rai of Raikot. Before the irruption of Sikhs, the zamíndárs had rendered themselves almost independent. They resisted Diwán Mohkam Chand, but were overcome, and their land added to the Lahore *demesne*. It was then made over to Sodhi Jowáhar Singh, whose descendants still hold several villages free of land revenue.

Chirak.

This *iláka* contained originally only one village, Chirak, which was located by a Jat, named Jhanda, near an old site of that name. He was a subject of the Rai of Raikot. The present proprietors of the land are the descendants of Jhanda, but the revenues of the *jágír* are entailed on the eldest son. During the troubled times that occurred on the dissolution of the empire, the successors of Jhanda put themselves under the protection of the chief of Kalsia, to whom they agreed to pay half the revenue of their estates. This division has continued up to the present day.

Kot-Kapúra, Muktsar, Mári, and Moodkee.

These *ilākas*, together with the State of Faridkot, formed originally one territory, having its capital at Kot-Kapúra. The zamíndárs are Barár (Sindhu) Jats, a tribe which claims a common descent with the Bhattis of Sirsa. It it said that, in the reign of Akbar, they had a dispute with the Bhattis, which ended in the demarcation of the boundary now recognized between Bhattiana (Sirsa) and this district. Bhallan (the tribal history proceeds to relate), who was at this time chief of the Barárs, was succeeded by his nephew, Kapúra, who built the fort which now bears his name, and made himself independent as ruler over all the Barárs. The grandson of Kapúra, Jodh Singh, gave the tract, now known as Faridkot, to his brother, Hamir Singh, who also became an independent chief. In 1807, Diwán Mohkam Chand conquered the whole of this territory from Tegh Singh, son of Jodh Singh, and added it to the Lahore *demesne*. Mohkam Chand established *thánas* at Kot-Kapúra, Muktsar, and Mari; and since that time the villages subject to these *thánas* have been known as separate *ilákas*. The historical interest of the tahsíl is centred in Muktsar itself, where Gúrú Gobind was defeated by the imperial troops in 1705-6. The gúrú, who had escaped, "caused the bodies of his slaughtered followers to be burned with the usual rites, and declared that they had all obtained *mukti*, or the final emancipation of their souls, and that whoever thereafter should bathe at this spot on the anniversary of that day, should also inherit the same blessed state; hence the origin of the name *Mokatsar*, or *Muktisar*, the pool of salvation, and of the *mela* on the anniversary of this event."

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History of *ilákas* subsequently added to the district:

Sultán-Khán-wála.

The Sultán-Khán-wála *iláka* is so called from the principal village in it, which was founded by Sultán Khán, a native of Málwál. It was a dismal waste, when Páhár Singh, ruler of Faridkot, took possession of it. It was transferred to the Ferozepore district from Faridkot, in 1847, in exchange for a portion of Kot-Kapúra.

Bhúchan, Kot-Bhai, Jumbha, and Mahráj.

These *ilákas* are inhabited by another branch of the Barárs or Sindhu Jats, connected through a remote ancestor with the Barárs of Kot-Kapúra. The Phulkián family, to which belong the Rájas of Patiála, Jind, and Nábha, is of this branch; and within this district it is represented by the chief of Malaud and the Mahrájkián family, all of whom hold considerable *jágírs**.

Gúrú Har-Sahai.

This was a waste tract between the territories of the Barárs and Dogars, and was a constant subject of dispute between them. About 100 years ago, a Sodhi, named Gúrú Har-Sahai, native of Mohamdipur in Kasúr, who had fled from his home on the occasion of one of Ahmad Shah's invasions of the country, pitched his tent in this waste. The Dogar chief, Sultán, gave him protection, and encouraged him to settle in this place, rightly considering that his presence there would be the best safeguard against the inroads of the Barárs, and prevent any further disputes between them and the Dogars. The Barárs also regarded him with a favourable eye, he being a priest of their own religion. Finally, with the consent of both parties, he was permitted, by riding his horse round the waste land on the borders, to fix the boundaries of a new *iláka*, thenceforth called after his name. The gúrú was eighth in descent from Gúrú Rám Dás. During the invasion of the Sikhs, his title was always respected, and he was confirmed in possession by the British Government.

Mamdot.

Muhammadot, which is undoubtedly the present Mamdot, is noted in the *Ayín Akbari* as one of the six *parganas* subordinate to the Súba of Multán. The revenue was estimated at 3,492,452 *dáms,* equivalent to Rs. 87,311. The modern *iláka* forms the south-west portion of the Ferozepore district, and extends for about forty miles along the left bank of the Sutlej; having an average breadth of not more than eight or nine miles. Its area, according to the survey made by Captain Stephen in 1850, is 371 square miles. In this, as in the other *ilákas* comprised in the Ferozpore district, there are evident traces that it was at one time much better peopled and cultivated than at present. The country had, however, become an entire waste when the Dogars, with the consent of the imperial authorities, took possession of it, about 1750 A.D. During the decline of the empire, the Dogars here, as at Ferozepore, made themselves independent on the flight of the Lahore Governor, Kábuli Mal, in 1764. They were for a time subjected by Sardár Sobha Singh, a Sikh chief who then rose to temporary power. The Dogars, however, called in the assistance of the Rái of Raikot, who sent a body of troops, and, dispersing the followers of Sobha Singh, himself assumed the government. But the Dogars were no better contented with the rule of the Rái than of the Sikh, and soon after, with the assistance of the two brothers, Nizám-ud-dín and

* The chief of Bhadaur is also of the same clan.

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Mamdot.

Kutb-ud-dín, who had made themselves supreme at Kasúr, they expelled the Rái, and would probably soon after have expelled their new rulers, had not the establishment of the British power over the cis-Sutlej States confirmed the incumbents and prevented the recurrence of the violent expulsions of former times.

The brothers Nizám-ud-dín and Kutb-ud-dín were Hassanzái Patháns, and are said to have been formerly in the service of the Emperor of Delhi. They afterwards settled at Kasúr, and, followed by a band of their fellow-countrymen, took to plundering the country, until in course of time they were able to establish their supremacy in the whole of the Kasúr territory and beyond the Sutlej in Mamdot. They then divided the land, Nizám-ud-dín fixing his residence at Kasúr, and Kutb-ud-dín at Khodián; but Nizám-ud-dín being shortly afterwards murdered, Kutb-ud-dín established his undivided authority over the whole estate. He was soon, however, compelled to give way to the growing power of Ranjít Singh,* who took Kasúr from him, but gave him in lieu of it the *jágír* of Marúf in the Gugaira district, and allowed him to retain Mamdot on condition of providing 100 horsemen for service. The Marúf contingent was also fixed at 100 horsemen. Nizám-ud-dín had left a son named Fatah Dín, a minor at the time of his father's murder. On coming of age, Fatah Dín appealed to the Mahárája against his uncle's usurpation. The Mahárája put him in possession of Marúf, and ordered Kutb-ud-dín to retire across the Sutlej, and fix his residence at Mamdot. Shortly afterwards Fatah Dín, secretly encouraged, it is said, by the Mahárája, crossed the Sutlej to attack his uncle, and with the assistance of the Dogars, who were as usual ever ready for a change, drove out Kutb-ud-dín and took possession of Mamdot. Kutb-ud-dín died soon afterwards of the wounds received in the conflict with his nephew. His son, Jamál-ud-dín, however, appealed to the Mahárája, who recalled Fatah Dín, and installed Jamál-ud-dín at Mamdot. A few years later, Fatah Dín made another attempt on Mamdot, but the agent of the British Goverment interfered, and he was in consequence a second time recalled by the Mahárája. Fatah Dín continued, however, to press his claim, and the title to Mamdot was not formally decided till the Sutlej campaign, when Sháh Nawáz Khán, son of Fatah Dín, was killed at Feroz Shah fighting on the side of the Sikhs. Jamál-ud-dín, on the other hand, allied himself to British interests, and did good service, in reward for which he received the title of Nawáb, and was allowed to retain sovereign powers in the State,† his contingent being at the same time reduced from 100 to 50 horsemen. The Nawáb always entertained the greatest animosity towards the Dogars on account of their former opposition to his father and himself, and gradually dispossessed most of the powerful families of their lands, and drove them out of the country. The Dogars, unable any longer to call in some foreign chief to their assistance, petitioned the Commissioner of Ambála; and an enquiry was instituted, in

* See *Gazetteer* of Lahore.

† See *Gazetteer* of Ambála.

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the course of which a series of most atrocious acts was brought to light against the Nawáb and his two sons. Some cases of actual murder were also, it is believed, proved against the family. After a prolonged and careful inquiry, the Nawáb Jamál-ud-dín was deposed, and his estate attached to the Ferozepore district. Two-thirds of the revenue was assigned for the support of the family, and one-third was appropriated to the State. Jamál-ud-dín died in 1863. His brother, Jalál-ud-dín, who succeeded him, died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Nizám-ud-dín Khán, the present chief, who has just attained his majority.

Faridkot.

A short notice may be here given of the native State of Faridkot, the territory of which is intimately mixed up with that of this district.* It lies between the main portion of the district and the outlying *pargana* of Muktsar. It contains an area of 612 square miles, and, according to a census effected in 1881, had in that year a population of 97,034 souls. The territory subject to the Rája of Faridkot consists of two portions, Faridkot proper and a *jágír* estate of an annual value of Rs. 35,000 conferred on the Rája for his attachment to the British cause during the Sutlej campaign. The whole revenue amounts to about Rs. 90,000. Farídkot was originally included in the Kot-Kapúra *iláka*, under the rule of Sardár Jodh Singh, who gave Faridkot and the adjoining villages to his brother Hamir Singh. Hamir Singh's grandson, Charat Singh, was murdered by his uncle, Dal Singh; but the usurper was soon after put to death by his subjects, who restored the direct line of succession by the installation of Golab Singh, son of Charat Singh. Some years latter Golab Singh died under suspicious circumstances, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Pahár Singh. Pahár Singh proved himself a wise ruler. He located many new villages and brought large waste tracts for the first time under the plough, attracting immigrants by light rates of assessment and by the good faith with which he kept his promises. He was one of our most faithful allies during the Sutlej compaign, and was rewarded with the *jágír* already mentioned, and with the title of Rája. Pahár Singh died in 1849 and was succeeded by his son Wazír Singh, a weak man and an incomptetent ruler. The prestige, however, of Pahár Singh's act still remained, and the natural disposition of the Rája was not such as to lead him to the commission of acts of tyranny or excess. He died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son Bikrama Singh, who is about 30 years of age, and for some years before his father's death took an active part in the administration of the State. He is an intelligent prince, and anxious for the welfare of his people though not highly educated. Since his accession he has set himself vigorously to work to reform the administration on the British model, and has borrowed the services of British subordinate revenue officials to settle and assess the territory. He is also engaged in the preparation of improved codes of law for his people.

* It is said that it gives the Deputy Commissioner as much trouble as though it formed actually a portion of the district.

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At the close of the campaign, there were added to the existing district of Ferozepore, as already described, the *ilákas* of Khai, Baguwála, Ambarhar, Zíra, and Moodkee together with portions of the following:—Kot-Kapúra, Guru Har Sahai, Jumbha, Kot Bháyi, Bhúchan and Mahráj. The other acquisitions of the British Government were divided between the districts of Badni and Lúdhiána. In 1847 the Badni district was broken up, and the following *ilákas* were added to the Ferozepore district:—Mallanwála, Makhu, Dharmkot, Kot Isa Khán, Badhni, Chuhar Chak, Mári, and Sada Singhwála. In the same year, Sultán Khánwála was taken from Farídkot in exchange for a portion of Kot Kapúra. The next addition took place in 1852, when a portion of the *ilákas* of Muktsar and Kot Kapúra, hitherto held in excess of his *jágír* in the same *ilákas*, by the Rája of Farídkot, was taken under direct management. This was an addition of about 500 square miles. The following figures refer to the old Sikh *ilákas*, included in the district as they stood in 1855:—

Names of *Ilákas.*	No. of villages.	Area in acres.	Revenue (1855).	Total population.	*Hindus.* Agricultural.	*Hindus.* Non-agricultural.	*Hindus.* Total.	*Musalmans.* Agricultural.	*Musalmans.* Non-agricultural.	*Musalmans.* Total.
Ferozepore ..	80	53,306	28,406	28,158	683	4,065	4,748	10,009	13,401	23,410
Khai	54	52 546	16,998	11,838	805	605	1,410	6,525	3,903	10,428
Sultán Khánwála	40	47,362	12,247	8,314	2,849	717	8,566	2,866	1,882	4,748
Bhagúwala ..	30	13,582	6,177	3,121	174	59	233	2,102	786	2,888
Moodkee ..	34	59,426	21,582	13,119	1,618	2,036	8,054	2,964	2,101	5,065
Muktsar ..	123	316,435	32,062	24,349	10,801	3,723	14,524	4,461	3,364	7,825
Kot Bhai Jhumbha	29	90,055	12,432	10,273	6,304	1,620	7,924	1,471	878	2,349
Guru Har Sahai	14	35,796	3,000	3,470	650	542	1,192	1,027	1,251	2,278
Amabarhar ..	28	26,507	5,835	3,746	1,488	308	1,796	1,107	843	1,950
Zira	45	53,453	18,136	10,926	3,928	1,653	5,581	3,094	2,251	5,345
Kot Isa Khán ..	48	46,118	27,653	18,290	5,[illegible]19	1,749	6,913	7,357	4,020	11,377
Dharmkot ..	100	130,288	90,613	53,197	21,316	7,246	28,562	13,216	11,419	16,635
Fattahgarh ..	76	34,376	18,233	11,821	945	968	1,913	7,435	2,473	9,908
Mallanwála ..	37	34,276	12,012	7,395	908	466	1,374	3,680	2,341	6,021
Makhu ..	73	39,621	14,332	10,047	383	722	1,105	6,025	2,917	8,942
Badhni ..	39	100,793	56,448	32,630	21,111	5,473	26,584	2,595	3,451	6,046
Chúhar Chak ..	11	31,858	21 479	10,779	6,980	1,853	8,833	454	1,492	1,946
Mári	52	139,099	44,521	31,212	20,166	4,496	24,662	3,296	3,254	6,550
Sada Singh ..	50	71,616	34,916	20,928	10,599	3,926	14,448	3,794	2,686	6,480
MaharájBhuchan	34	116,343	40,515	26,718	17,560	6,189	23,798	850	2,119	2,969
Chírak	8	13,368	5,937	3,599	2,344	434	27,78	407	414	821
Total ...	995	1,506,224	5,23,526	341,930	141,054	48,895	189,949	84,735	67,246	151,981
Bhet	..	283,629	1,29,592	89,841	4,512	7,338	11,850	48,510	29,481	77,991
Rohi	..	663,966	3,05,935	189,279	101,227	29,483	130,710	28,416	30,153	58,569
Outlying *ilákas*	..	558,629	88,009	62,810	35,415	12,074	47,389	7,809	7,612	15,421
Total ..	..	1,506,224	5,23,536	341,930	141,054	48,895	189,949	84,735	67,246	151,981

In 1855 the eight villages constituting the *iláka* of Chirat were restored to the sardár of Kalsiá, as the supposition under which they had been brought under British control, that they were shared equally between the Kalsiá State and Sardár Dewa Singh,

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a British subject, was found to be incorrect. In 1856 the estates of the deposed Nawáb of Mamdot were annexed, as has already been related. In 1857, nine villages of the Makhu *iláka* were ceded to the Kapurthala State on account of river action, the deep stream having shifted so as to separate them from the Ferozepore bank. Subsequently the stream resumed its old course; but it had meanwhile been ruled that the deep stream rule did not affect the boundary in question, and Kapurthala has accordingly retained the villages. In 1858, the village of Sibian, one of those granted in exchange to Farídkot, was taken back on the ground that it was held as a revenue free life-grant by Sodhi Guláb Singh.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the "Punjáb Mutiny Report":—At a court of inquiry, assembled some time previous to the Delhi mutiny, a native officer of the 57th Native Infantry at Ferozepore declared that it was the purpose of his regiment to refuse the Enfield cartridge if proffered to them. This raised a strong feeling of suspicion against the corps, but the 45th Native Infantry, which was not on good terms with the 57th, and had openly declared their contempt of the resolution of the 57th, was considered staunch. On the 14th May, as soon as news by express from Lahore of the Delhi disaster reached Brigadier Innes, who had the previous day taken command, he ordered the entrenched arsenal to be immediately garrisoned by part of Her Majesty's 61st Foot and the Artillery. All ladies were also removed thither, and the two Regiments of Native Infantry ordered into camp in positions of about three miles apart. The way of the 45th Native Infantry lay past the entrenchment. As they approached, their column insensibly swerved towards the glacis; the movement had barely been observed when they swarmed up the slope and attacked the position. The Europeans in an instant divined their intent, and rushed to the ramparts with the bayonet. The attack was repulsed; but before the 61st could load, the sepoys dashed at the gate, whence they were also flung back, and then with an air of injured innocence they reformed their column and marched quietly with their European officers to the camp. During the night the church, the Roman Catholic chapel, the school-house, 17 officers' houses and other buildings, were burnt to the ground by the men of the 45th, but not before the chaplain, the Rev. R. B. Maltby, failing to obtain a guard of Europeans, had boldly rushed unattended through the infuriated sepoys, and into the blazing church, and had succeeded in rescuing the registers out of it. On the 14th the treasure was moved into the entrenchment, and it was discovered that of the 45th Regiment there only remained 133 men; the rest, with a large part of the 57th, had deserted. The remaining portions of these regiments were subsequently disbanded.

Danger impended over this district from both north and south. To avert the threatened incursion of the mutinous troops from Lahore, the large ferries on the Sutlej were guarded, and the boats from the small ones sent to Harriki. To check the approaches of the wild tribes from Sirsa and Bhuttiana, General Van Cortlandt, in a fortnight, raised a levy of 500 Sikhs—a force

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The Mutiny.

which, subsequently uniting with Rája Jowáhar Singh's troops and other bodies sent down from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, amounted to 5,000 men of all arms, and performed excellent service in Sirsa and Hissar. Major Marsden received information at one time that a *fakír*, named Shám Dás, was collecting followers with a treasonable intent. He promptly moved against the rebel, and coming upon him by surprise attacked and completely defeated him with the loss of several men. Shám Dás himself was seized and executed. This act of vigour on the part of Major Marsden was a most important step in the preservation of the peace of the district ; for at that critical time any show of success for the evil-disposed would have raised the whole region in revolt. In the western division, 157 extra men were entertained in the police establishment, and the feudatory chiefs furnished a body of 200 horse and 40 foot. Every highway robber was executed at once. This display of severity, with the presence of General Van Cortlandt's force, and increased energy on the part of the civil authorities, preserved the peace of the district well. On the 11th July, the 10th Light Cavalry was, as a precautionary measure, dismounted and disarmed ; but on the 19th August the men made a rush at their horses, cut loose about 50 of them, and seizing every pony or horse they could find in the station, including many officers' chargers, mounted and rode off for Delhi. With the connivance of the native horse-keepers of the artillery, they also attacked the guns, but were repulsed, though not until they had killed three of the 61st Regiment, and wounded three, of whom one was a female. They also cut down Mr. Nelson, the Veterinary Surgeon of their Regiment. Of the 142 mutineers captured, 40 were executed, and the remainder, with 25 of the Artillery horse-keepers, transported or imprisoned. In the jail 18 persons, including the Nawáb of Rania, who had been captured by Mr. Ricketts in the Lúdhiána district, were hanged. The siege train was despatched from the arsenal on August 18th, and more than 2,000 cart-loads of munitions of war were sent to Delhi during the siege.

District officers since annexation.

The following is a list of the officers who have held charge of the district since it became a British possession :—

List of District Officers from 1838 to 1883.

Name.	Office.	From	To
M. P. Edgeworth ..	Assistant Political Agent, N.-W. Frontier ..	5-12 38	16-1-39
Capt. H. M. Lawrence..	Do. do. do. ..	17-1-39	28-3-41
Lieut. J. D. Cunningham	Assistant Agent Govr.-Genl., N.-W. Frontier.	29-3-41	16-9-41
H. Vansittart	Do. do. do. ..	17-9-41	20-10-41
Capt. H. M. Lawrence	Do. do. do. ..	21-10-41	22-12-41
H. H. Greathed.. ...	Do. do. do. ..	23-12-41	18-5-43
Capt. P. Nicholson ..	Do. do. do. ..	19-5-43	12-12-45
P. A. Vansagnew ..	Do. do. do. ..	13-12-45	23-2-46
S. C. Starkey	Assistant Commissioner and Supdt., C.S.S. ..	24-2-46	20-4-46
J. T. Daniell	Deputy Commissioner and Supt., C.S.S. ..	21-4-46	1-11-47
C. R. Brown	Deputy Commissioner	2-11-47	26-7-50
E L. Brandreth ..	Do. do.	27-7-50	15-11-55
Capt. J. M. Cripps ..	Do. do.	16-11-55	23-8-56

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District officers since annexation.

List of District Officers from 1838 to 1883—(Continued).

Name	Office.	From	To
Major F. C. Marsden ..	Deputy Commissioner	24-8-56	30-6-57
Capt. J. M. Cripps ..	Do. do.	1-7-57	31-7-59
Lieut. C. H Hall ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	1-8-59	14-9-59
Capt. J. M. Cripps ..	Deputy Commissioner	15-9-59	18-3-60
Capt. G. M. Battye ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	19-3-60	5-7-60
Capt. B. T. Reid ..	Deputy Commissioner	6-7-60	15-3-61
Capt. J. M. Cripps ..	Do. do.	16-3-61	18-5-63
L. Cowan..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	19-5-63	31-5-63
R. W. Thomas	Do. do. do.	1-6-63	21-6-63
L. Cowan..	Do. do. do.	22-6-63	34-10-63
R. G. Melvill	Do. do. do.	1-11-63	4-11-63
Capt. P. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	5-11-63	17-7-64
C. W. P. Watts	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	18-7-64	17-10-64
Major P. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	18-10-64	31-5-67
G. E Wakefield.. ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	1-6-67	7-10-67
Major P. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	8-10-67	1-12-67
G. Knox	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	2-12-67	23-11-68
G. E. Wakefield.. ..	Do. do.	24-11-68	3-2-69
Major P. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	4-2-69	12-2-69
G. Knox	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	13-2-69	1 6-71
Capt. C. H. T. Marshall	Do. do. do.	2-6-71	30-6-71
Lieut.-Col. P. Maxwell	Deputy Commissioner	1-7-71	5-4-72
G. W. Rivaz	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	6-4-72	14-4-72
R. T. Burney	Do. do. do.	15-4-72	31-11-72
Lieut.-Col. P. Maxwell	Deputy Commissioner	1-12-72	29-7-73
W. M. Young	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	30-7-73	31-8-73
Lieut.-Col. P Maxwell	Deputy Commissioner	1-9-73	16-3-74
Capt. L. J. H. Grey ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	17-3-74	13-9-76
J. W. Gardiner.. ..	Do. do. do.	14-9-76	19-10-76
Capt. L J. H. Grey ..	Deputy Commissioner	20-10-76	29-11-76
J. W. Gardiner	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	30-11-76	10-1-77
Major L. J. H. Grey ..	Deputy Commissioner	11-1-77	19-3-77
J. Frizelle..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	20-3-77	2-6-78
C. P. Bird..	Do. do. do.	3-6-78	30-6-78
J. Frizelle	Deputy Commissioner	1-7-78	5-1-79
H. W. Steel	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	6-1-79	15-7-80
E. B. Francis	Do. do. do.	16-7-80	8-8-80
H. W Steel	Do. do. do.	9-8-80	18-11-80
Major L. J H. Grey ..	Deputy Commissioner	19-11-80	1-8-81
J. R. Drummond ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	2-8-81	21-11-81
Major L. J. H Grey ..	Deputy Commissioner	22-11-81	24-3-82
Capt. H. M. M. Wood..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	25-3-82	29-3-82
Mr. G. Smith	Deputy Commissioner	30 3-82	8-2-83
Major H. M. M. Wood ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	9-2-83	19-2-83
Mr G. Smith	Deputy Commissioner	20-2-83	4-4-83
Major H. M. M. Wood	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	5-4-83	8-4-83
T. O. Wilkinson ..	Do. do. do.	9-4-83	..

N.B.—Major F. C. Marsden made over, and Captain J. M. Cripps took over, charge of the Ferozepore district on the 18th October, 1857.

Development of the district.

The station of Ferozepore, in 1839, when as yet neither the Punjáb nor Sindh had been annexed, was a species of *ultima thule,* the furthest limits of our Indian possessions. It was described as a dreary and desert plain, where very little rain was ever known to fall, and an almost continual dust-storm was the normal condition of the atmosphere. The rich cultivation assigned by tradition to the period of the Muhammadan empire, and still evidenced by numerous deserted sites of village and wells, had long since disappeared. There were a few scattered patches of cultivation; but great wastes, covered with low brushwood, were the usual characteristics both of the Ferozepore territory and of the neighbouring country. From the first, however, the humanizing influence of security for person and property began to tell upon country and

people alike. Cultivation was extended, trees were planted, and no effort was spared to replace the former misrule by an era of quiet and contentment. In 1855, Mr. Brandreth wrote as follows :—

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Development of the district.

"On the whole, however, I have good reason to think well of the future prospects of the district. The great diminution of all the more serious crimes is very remarkable. Last year there was only one highway robbery recorded, and that occurred in one of the newly-annexed portions of the district, and before it had been properly brought under police control. The perpetrators of the crime, however, were apprehended and convicted. Previously to my taking charge, when the district was not more than half its present size, there were never less than from 15 to 20 highway robberies committed every year—and these not trifling cases like that above referred to, but often accompanied with murder and wounding—and it was very seldom that any of the offenders were brought to justice. The decrease of this and other heinous crimes, to whatever cause they may be attributed, cannot be regarded as otherwise than highly gratifying. I believe that a good deal is owing to a better organization of the police; but I think also that it must, in part, be set down as the effect of the Settlement, which has given the people a knowledge of their rights and an interest in their property which they never felt before. Some of the principal men among them have acknowledged to me since that the settlement has had a most beneficial effect on the inhabitants, and taught them that there was a tangible value attached to their property, the proceeds of which were sufficient to afford them every reasonable comfort in life; that it would be the height of folly to risk its loss by any unlawful act; and that crime in general had been very much checked by these considerations. Since the Settlement there has been also a great stir among the Dogars and Naipáls, who have been hitherto the greatest thieves of the *bhet*. They now seem determined to make the most of the 30 years' lease that is before them. Great preparation has been made for increasing the number of wells, and there is scarcely a day in which one or more carts, laden either with Persian wheels or cross bars and uprights for supporting them, may not be seen traversing the new Jalandhár road in the direction of the *bhet* villages."

The immediate effect of a settled government established in close proximity to a border such as that of the Sikhs is well illustrated in the country immediately around Ferozepore. In 1841, Sir H. Lawrence ascertained the population of the town and territory of Ferozepore (inclusive of the cantonment and military bazárs) by a careful enumeration, to be 16,890 souls. Ten years later, in 1851, Mr. Brandreth found the population of the same tract to be 27,357 souls, showing an increase of 10,967, at the rate of 64 per cent. It is not possible to give the population, as ascertained later on, of the same area.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five yearly periods, so far as they are available ; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made. The table given on the next page compares the revenue of the district as it stood at four periods separated by intervals of a decade.

Chapter II.

History.

Development of the district.

Imperial Revenue, 1851-52; 1861-62; 1871-72; 1881-82.

Year.		Land Revenue.			Other Revenue.				
					Excise.				
		Proper.	Tribute.	Fluctuating.	Spirits.	Drugs.	Assessed taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	
1851-52...	...	3,60,440	11,168	22,949	4,538	26,188	...	11,273	9,316
1861-62...	...	4,48,916	...	4,871	12,999	9,682	...	30,658	...
1871-72...	...	4,69,438	...	10,508	13,591	19,825	7,377	62,260	...
1881-82 ..	...	4,82,526	30,041	1,195	31,635	29,910	10,115	101,868	986

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.–STATISTICAL.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Distribution of population.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each tahsíl and for the whole district of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881.

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons		89·85
	Males		89·25
	Female		90·58
Average rural population per village			494
Average total population per village and town			547
Number of villages per 100 square miles			43
Average distance from village to village, in miles			1·64
Density of population per square mile of	Total area	Total population	236
		Rural population	212
	Cultivated area	Total population	310
		Rural population	278
	Culturable area	Total population	257
		Rural population	231
Number of resident families per occupied house	Villages		1·96
	Towns		1·66
Number of persons per occupied house	Villages		9·19
	Towns		6·10
Number of persons per resident family	Villages		4·69
	Towns		3·68

The villages are unevenly distributed, but are most thickly congregated in the *bhet*. "In *iláka* Fatahgarh," writes Mr. Brandreth, "it is a common saying that a message could be sent "from one end of the *iláka* to the other by a verbal call from "village to village."

Migration and birth-place of population.

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts, and states with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by tahsíls. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in Supplementary Tables C. to H. of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 126,218, of whom 62,366 are males and 63,852 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjáb is 74,740, of whom 32,634 are males and 42,106

Proportion per mille of total population.

—	Gain.	Loss.
Persons ...	194	115
Males ...	175	91
Females ...	218	144

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Migration and birth-place of population.

females. The figures below show the general distribution of th population by birth-place :—

Born in	Proportion per mille of Resident Population.								
	Rural population.			Urban population.			Total population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district	856	798	831	572	621	592	826	783	806
The province	994	995	995	839	896	863	977	96	982
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	980	998	987	998	1,000	999
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	980	998	987	998	1,0c0	999

The following remarks on the migration to and from Ferozepore are taken from the Census Report :—

"Ferozepore is an eminently progressive district. Canal irrigation has been largely extended of late years, and it is not surprising to find that the immigration is 70 per cent. in excess of the emigration. Sirsa, which is developing even faster than Ferozepore, is the only district that takes from it. The emigration is much more largely of the reciprocal type than is the immigration, especially in the case of the districts to the east, where the marriage customs which lead to reciprocal migration prevail. It will be noticed how much larger the proportion of immigration to emigration is in the case of those districts where pressure of population is greater than in that of the less thickly-peopled districts. The immigration from the North-Western Provinces is, of course, owing to the presence of large cantonments."

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in the statement below show the population o the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868 and 1881 :—

—	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals.	1855	475,624	...	...	187
	1868	549,614	303,706	245,908	204
	1881	650,519	357,319	293,200	236
Percentages.	1868 on 1855	115·56	...	...	109
	1881 on 1868	118·36	117·66	119·23	116

Unfortunately the boundaries of the districts have changed much since the census of 1855 that statistics of sex are no long available for that enumeration. It will be seen that the ann increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 126 for mal 136 for females, and 131 for persons, at which rate the male po lation would be doubled in 55·4 years, the female in 51·2 yea and the total population in 53·5 years. Supposing the same r

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	650,5	357,3	293,2	1887	703,2	385,2	318,0
1882	659,0	361,8	297,2	1888	712.3	390,0	322,3
1883	667,6	366,4	301,2	1889	721,6	394,9	326,7
1884	676,3	371,0	305,4	1890	731,0	399,9	331,2
1885	685,2	375,6	309.5	1891	740,6	404,9	335,7
1886	694,1	380,4	313,7				

It is perhaps hardly probable that the rate of increase will be sustained. Part of the increase is probably due to increased accuracy of enumeration at each successive enumeration, a good test of which is afforded by the percentage of males to persons, which was 56·49 in 1855, 55·08 in 1868, and 54·93 in 1881. A much larger part again is due to gain by migration, as already shown at page 33; and while the development of canal irrigation in Ferozepore will scarcely be as rapid in the future as it has been in the past, the introduction of the waters of the Sirhind canal into the fertile but thirsty plains to the east will probably divert the tide of immigration.

The increase in urban population since 1868 has been much smaller than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 108 for urban, and 118 for total population. The development of railway communication necessarily tends to diminish the importance of commercial centres lying near but not upon the line of rail. The opening of the new Rewari-Ferozepore railway may perhaps turn the scale again. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various tahsíls is shown below. Details of the population of the present tahsíls, as it stood at the enumeration of 1855, cannot now be obtained. The figures were then returned as follows for the respective *parganas*:—Ferozepore, 98,527; Muktsar, 46,066; Moga, 136,017; Maháráj-Búdan, 32,183; Zíra, 120,816; Bhadaur, 42,015.

Tahsíl.	*Total Population.*		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Ferozepore	131,321	153,168	117
Zíra	139,563	164,548	111
Moga	183,223	221,169	121
Muktsar	94,012	111,634	119
Total district *	548,119	650,519	118

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts.

—	1880.	1881.
Males	23	23
Females	20	20
Persons	43	43

The distribution of the total deaths, and of the deaths from fever, for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Table Nos. XIA. and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868 are shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year :—

—	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Average.
Males	11	20	20	15	21	18	13	19	24	16	44	29	24	29	22
Females	11	19	19	15	20	18	13	18	23	16	31	23	22	32	20
Persons	11	20	20	15	20	18	16	18	24	16	43	26	23	30	21

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving ; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase, due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns, as are available, will be found in Table No. XLIV., and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller ; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for tahsíls. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures :—

—	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
Persons	421	239	231	256	262	1,409	1,356	1,149	942
Males	396	233	219	241	250	1,339	1,361	1,201	966
Females	453	246	245	274	276	1,494	1,351	1,085	914

—	20—25	25 - 30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	Over 60
Persons	929	877	758	497	561	346	421	213	541
Males	907	862	748	502	542	347	439	226	566
Females	957	895	772	492	586	342	398	197	510

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown below :—

Population.		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	1855	...	...	5,649
	1868	...	...	5,508
	1881	5,456	5,818	5,493
Hindus	1881	5,509	5,872	5,568
Sikhs	1881	5,525	5,773	5,538
Musalmáns	1881	5,390	5,641	5,412
Christians	1881	...	8,066	8,066

The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin.

Years of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Musalmáns.
0—1	940	929	856	991
1—2	866	915	811	874
2—3	918	972	740	992
3—4	932	...	...	...
4—5	907	...	...	...

The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period.

Infirmities.

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further datails of the age and religion of the infirm.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	3	2
Blind	57	56
Deaf and dumb	7	5
Leprous	4	1

European and Eurasian population.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables IIIA., IX., and XI. of the Census Report for 1881 :—

Details.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans	1,280	258	1,538
	Eurasians	31	21	52
	Native Christians	49	47	96
	Total Christians	1,360	326	1,686
Language.	English	1,255	284	1,539
	Other European languages	...	...	...
	Total European languages	1,255	284	1,539
Birth-place.	British Isles	790	55	845
	Other European countries	...	...	...
	Total European countries	790	55	845

Chapter III, B.
Social and Religious Life.
European and Eurasian population.

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V., and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by tahsíls is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Habitations.

The houses of those who live in towns and are well-to-do are often of burnt brick, two or three storeys high, and generally ornamented with gaudy frescoes of historical or mythical scenes and personages. The villagers content themselves with walls of unburnt brick or mud, of one storey only, with mud roofs supported by rafters. The wood work is the most valuable part of the structure, and the customs which allow or forbid outgoing tenants to remove it are jealously guarded. An ordinary villager's house consists of an outer verandah room fronting the common enclosed yard, with the private apartments behind. In one corner of the yard, next the house, is an earthen barrel-shaped receptacle for grain; in the houses of the more wealthy will be found several of these receptacles which are used for storing everything of value. In the courtyard the cattle are stabled; the fuel—cakes of cow-dung—plasters the walls; and there the spinning, cooking, smoking, and gossiping goes on during the day, in preference to the small and dark inner rooms lighted only from the doorways. The furniture consists of light bedsteads, a few stools, a spinning-wheel or two, and domestic vessels of pottery or brass. Along the banks of the Sutlej dwellings are commonly constructed, by the poorer classes, of branches of trees and the stout jungle grass, skilfully interwoven or wattled. The villages consist in general of rows of these houses, huddled together, and forming a number of narrow, crooked lanes. The entrances of these lanes form the only means of access to the interior, as the houses all open inwards, their back wall forming a sort of outer wall to the village. Each village is usually subdivided into *pattis* (quarters), and these again, in the larger villages, into *thulas* (sections), distinguished by the names of considerable inhabitants. Nearly every village, however small, has at least one house of entertainment for strangers, the *dharmsál*, which is also the common lounge of the inhabitants. The *dharmsál* is somewhat better built than the rest of the houses, and its expenses are defrayed from the common village fund. Usually also a space is kept unoccupied in the centre of the village, for holding meetings of village greybeards, &c.

Dress.

The ordinary dress of men in the towns is of white cotton cloth, and consists of an upper coat and white leggings, either tight-fitting or loose, a turban always, and

Dress.

leather shoes. In the villages the upper garment is a sheet or blanket, and the legs, except for the waist-cloth (*dhoti*), are bare. Money and valuables are carried tied up in a corner of the sheet, and an idiomatic Punjábi word for "rich" is "one who has a hem to his sheet." Turbans are worn by all classes, and are generally white, though the *banias* and *khatris* generally wear them of pink or red cloth. A little attention will enable one to distinguish in many cases, from the mode of tying the turban, the religion, caste, and profession of the wearer. Shoes are worn of two shapes, either with the sole very narrow in the middle, or of the ordinary shape. This distinction is often of great service to trackers.

The upper dress of the women is, as a rule, a sheet or loose jacket of coloured country cloth. The Musalmánís wear the ordinary trousers, loose at the top, but tightly gathered into plaits at the ankle. The Hindu women generally wear a short, coloured petticoat (*gogra*), and in some parts of the district both trousers and petticoats are worn. A sheet (*chádar*) is worn over the head, commonly made of coarse white cloth.

Food.

The food of the common people consists of barley, gram, sometimes wheat, *jowár, bájra*, *moth*, and *mungi*, and butter-milk. The general custom is to bake thick cakes, which are eaten in the morning with *lassi*, and in the evening with *dál* (split grain) or *mungi*, or more commonly of gram and *moth*. In the hot weather a dish of boiled *moth* and *bájra* is substituted for the evening cakes. During the hot season, Muhammadans get their bread baked at the common oven ; but otherwise it is baked on a girdle. Where greens (*ság*) are to be had, they often take the place of *dál*, and if a man is well-to-do he uses butter-milk twice a day ; as, in the estimation of a Jat, there is no food comparable to it. Salt, chillies, and other condiments are also used. The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879 :—

"The staple food-grains are wheat, barley, gram, *jowár*, *bájra*, and Indian corn. Wheat, barley, and gram are sown from the end of September to the end of November, and harvested from the 1st April to the middle of June; *jowár*, *bájra*, and Indian corn are sown from the 15th June to the end of July (*jowár* sometimes even in April and May, should rain fall in those months), and harvested from 15th October to 15th December. For the spring crops rain is required in August and September to moisten the ground for sowing them, and again in January and February to bring them on. The autumn crops require rain in July, August, and a little in September. Heavy rain is injurious to the former in April and May, and to the latter in October and November; but unless it be prolonged wet weather, no great harm is done. The average annual consumption of a family of five souls, including an old person and two children, is for agriculturists 1,825 seers, and for non-agriculturists 1,460 seers. Of the grains mentioned above, the grain eaten varies with the time of year, but wheat is most largely consumed."

Condition of women.

The women in this district are generally fine-looking, but few are handsome. Their part is to guide the house, and, though looked upon as drudges, they still have much influence, and a wife is a highly-prized possession. The standard of morality is, however, lamentably low, and the number of suits and criminal prosecutions arising out of love intrigues of a more or less guilty

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Condition of women.

nature is very great. It is almost the universal custom for the parents of girls to receive at the time of betrothal considerable presents, proportioned to the rank of life of the parties. The betrothal takes place at a very early age, and the failure to fulfil such contracts at the appointed time is another frequent cause of litigation. The chief occupations of the women are to cook the food for their husbands and brothers, to take it out to them when at work in the fields, and to spin wool. One or more spinning-wheels are found in every house.

Marriage customs.

It is usual, as already observed, to betroth children in very early life. The negotiation is conducted generally through the village barber or a Bráhman. Betrothals and marriages are made the opportunity of feasting and prodigal expense. The ceremonies are performed for Musalmáns by the Kázi, and for Hindus and others by Bráhmans, who read texts from the "Puránas." The Jats, here as well as in Lahore, adhere to the Levitical custom of *karewa*, in accordance with which a brother marries his brother's widow. The ceremony is called *chadar dálna*, or "throwing the sheet," and is completed by the man throwing his sheet over the woman's head. In Sikh times this custom used to be enforced even against the woman's consent ; and it is to be feared that even now this is sometimes the case. In united communities it is often customary for a man's friends to contribute, each according to his means, towards the expenses of a marriage in his house, on the understanding that when they have the like need, he shall contribute the same amount. Strict account is kept of these gifts, and the obligation to repay them when opportunity arises is held to be very stringent, so much so that suits have been brought to enforce it. This custom is called *tambol*.

General statistics and distribution of religion.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each tahsíl and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III., IIIA., IIIB. of the report of that census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmán population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA. of the Census Report ; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu ..	2,410	4,207	2,593
Sikh ..	2,733	1,372	2,595
Jain ..	9	41	12
Musalman	4,847	4,126	4,774
Christian	..	253	26

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis ..	962	961
Shiahs ..	3·5	3·5
Wahabis	0·7	0·6
Others and unspecified	35·4	35·3

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Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religion.

Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjáb and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by tahsíls can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.

Religious gatherings

The only great annual fair held in the district is that at Muktsar, in connection with which a horse and cattle show was formerly held. The Muktsar fair is held in the middle of January, on the *Makar San Kránt*—when the sun enters the sign of Capricorn—and is one of the great Sikh festivals. It lasts three days. On the first day, the worshippers bathe in the Sacred Tank; on the second, they repair to the Holy Mound (*Tibbi Sáhib*), where the warlike Guru Har Govind stood and discharged his arrows against the Imperial forces; and on the third, visits are made to other holy places, the Holy Court (Darbár Sáhib), &c. The festival is in commemoration of a battle fought in 1705-6 by Gurú Har Govind, the third Sikh Gurú, against the pursuing Imperial forces which overtook him at Muktsar, and cut his followers to pieces. The Gurú himself escaped, and had the bodies of his followers burned with the usual rites. He declared that they had all obtained *mukti*—the final emancipation of their souls from the ills of transmigration, that peaceful state which is the goal of the pious Hindú and Sikh alike—and promised the same blessing to all his followers who should thereafter, on the anniversary of that day, bathe in the Holy Pool, which had been filled by rain from heaven in answer to his prayer for water. On this spot a fine tank was afterwards dug by Ranjít Singh, and called *Muktisarás* (the pool of salvation), which was afterwards contracted into Muktsar, from which the adjoining town, founded by the Guru after the battle, derives its name. The tank, commenced by Ranjít Singh, was continued by the Mahárája of Patiála, and is now being gradually completed by the British Government. It is constructed of solid masonry, is 606 feet long by 601 broad, shaded on all sides by venerable pípal trees, and will, when finished, be not only an ornament to the district, but a great public benefit to the inhabitants of the dry and thirsty tahsíl of Muktsar. The annual attendance at the fair may be estimated at about 50,000 souls. Besides the tank, the other shrines of Muktsar are, as stated above, the Holy Mound, the Holy Darbár, and Holy Tent, which latter are close together on the western side of the tank. Near the Holy Mound is a second and smaller one, which has been gradually heaped up by handfuls of earth brought from the bottom of the Sacred Tank and thrown on it by the pilgrims, as stones are cast upon cairns in other lands. Another yearly fair, of much smaller dimensions, is held at Damdama, "the breathing-place," at which Gurú Govind halted in his flight from Bhatinda before the battle of Muktsar.

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Social and Religious Life.

Religious gatherings.

There is a fair also held in March at Nathána, in honour of a Hindú Saint named Kálú, reputed founder of the village, who is said to have excavated a large pond with one scoop of his hand, and deposited the earth taken out in a heap close by, where it forms an object of popular veneration. On the second day of the fair, those who attend it go over to bathe in the sacred pond at Gangá, four miles off. As many as 20,000 people gather to this fair annually. Another important gathering is that at the fair and horse show held yearly in January since 1880 at Jalálábad, the chief town of the Mamdot State. There are other local fairs of inferior interest held at Mári-Dharmkot, and other places throughout the district, which are not deserving of more particular mention.

Ferozepore Mission.

The following account of the Ferozepore Mission has been kindly supplied by the Rev. F. J. Newton, the Missionary in charge :—

"The Mission at Ferozepore is connected with the American Presbyterian Church, and is a branch of the Lúdhiána Mission, which is the technical name by which our Mission in the Punjáb is known. Ferozepore was occupied by the American Missionaries of Lahore in 1870, and for the ten years following was conducted by native ordained ministers. Since my arrival in the beginning of 1881, one of the main features of the Mission here has been medical work. Patients have been treated during the summer months in a dispensary rented and fitted up for the purpose in the city, as well as in private houses ; and during the winter in the villages, either at my own tent, when I am on tour, or in a house loaned for the purpose in a village. Combined with this there has been the usual systematic preaching and teaching. In 1881 I conducted a school for the Mazhbí Sikhs, but was obliged in a few months to abandon it, the people showing no ambition to have their children educated. Of late I have been joined by Dr. C. W. Forman, jun., who has taken charge of the dispensary. With him I still continue to treat patients both here and in their own houses. We find this a decided aid to us in securing us a more ready acceptance with the people than we should otherwise obtain. We have working with us two catechists and a colporteur. Mrs. Newton also frequently visits the zenanas of the city, reading the Bible to the women or teaching them to read. The number of conversions since the Mission was founded has been small. Two or three persons of high, and a few of low caste have made a profession of Christianity, and have now for a number of years lived consistently as Christians. We must consider the results of our Mission hitherto as only general and preparatory."

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each tahsíl and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustani	238
Pahari	1
Panjabi	9,732
Pashtu	4
All Indian languages ..	9,976
Non-Indian languages ..	24

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Social and Religious Life.

Language.

The vernacular language of the district is the ordinary Punjábi ; but it is said that owing to the influence of our schools and courts of law a very marked change in the vocabulary of the common people has taken place in the last 20 years, Punjábi being gradually thrust out by Urdu. Mr. Johnstone, for some time Assistant Commissioner in the district, writes :—"A curious feature, very interesting philologically, is the process of corruption in proper names, which in Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit are always significant. In common usage, however, according to a general law of dialectic corruption, unaccented syllables are dropped and suffixes contracted. Two or three instances may be given, as indicating the stages of the process :—Abdullah (slave of God) is generally called Dulla or Dullo to which no meaning is attached, and Harnám Dás (slave of the name of Siva) and Dhyán Singh (lion of religious meditation), become Harnáma and Dhyána. There can be little doubt that, unless some organized efforts be soon made to investigate the Punjábi dialect, the opportunity for doing so in this district will be lost."

Education.

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each tahsíl. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII. The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion, and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. It is interesting to compare these figures with the following description by Mr. Brandreth of the state of education as it was in 1855. The number of schools in the district, classed according to the languages that are taught in them, is as given in the margin. Some of the teachers are remunerated by presents on marriages, by payment in money or grain collected at harvest time, or by ready-made bread every day ; others have small rent-free grants of land. It must be confessed, however,

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction ...	66	94
	Can read and write ..	302	424
Females.	Under instruction ..	2·3	6·2
	Can read and w ite ..	3·4	10 9

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	..	..
Native Christians.. ..	..	..
Hindus	1,089	47
Musalmans	930	64
Sikhs	551	2
Others	9	0
Children of agriculturists	1,569	22
" of non-agriculturists.	1,040	91

—	Schools.	Scholars.
Arabic	6	86
Sanskrit	3	10
Persian	21	210
Hindi	8	190
Gurmukhi	46	243
Total	84	741

Chapter III, B.

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that the number of youths under instruction is lamentably small when compared with the number of the population.

Character and disposition of the people.

Tables Nos. XL., XLI., and XLII. give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV. shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants. The prevailing crime of the district is that of cattle-lifting. Murders are not frequent, being seldom committed except as a consequence of conjugal infidelity. The morals of both sexes are very loose, and among the Jats intrigues confined to the tribe are not considered disgraceful; but woe to the woman who intrigues with a stranger. The most common offences are house-breaking and theft. Cattle-theft is especially prevalent among the Dogars and other tribes who live along the river, and in the Mahráj territory, where the facility of escape into foreign states offers an apparently irresistible temptation. This district is also notorious for the number of complaints of abduction of married women, but the great mass of these do not come to trial, the complainant being usually quite satisfied at getting his wife back, and caring little about the punishment of the offender.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. In 1872-73, there were 179 persons brought under the operation of the Income-Tax Act, as enjoying an income in excess of Rs. 750. In the preceding year, all incomes above Rs. 500 being liable, there were 454 persons taxed. Of these, four only were bankers and money-dealers, 86 were general merchants, five dealers in piece-goods, and 13 dealers in grain. Of landed proprietors, 104 persons paid Rs. 1,427. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. The Jat zamíndárs carry on the grain trade on their own account, taking the grain away with their own carts and bullocks, hence there are few wealthy traders in the district liable to be taxed. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over, and villages of under, 5,000 souls, is shown in the margin. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans

Assessment.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I	N mber taxed ...	...	65	287
	Amount of tax ...	6,057	7,696	2,418
Class II.	Number taxed ...	...	38	109
	Amount of tax ...	1,870	2,066	1,674
Class III.	Number taxed ...	...	54	53
	Amount of tax ...	2,478	2,160	1,838
Class IV.	Number taxed ...	...	129	2
	Amount of tax ...	1,512	3,541	375
Class V.	Numb r taxed ...	...	716	...
	Amount of tax ...	...	13,831	...
Total...	Number taxed ...	...	1,002	451
	Amount of tax ...	11,917	29,294	6,312

—	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses ..	224	343	223	351
Amount of fees ..	5,740	5,010	5,150	4940

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes and Leading Families.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below at pages 63, 64.

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjáb, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Ferozepore are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners, or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following section; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881.

The census statistics of caste were not compiled for tahsíls, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the following figures show the general distribution of the agricultural tribes as ascertained by Mr. Brandreth in 1855:—

Classification of Tribes (Settlement Census 1855).

Name of Caste.	Locality.			
	Bhet.	Rohi.	Outlying *Ilakas.*	Total.
Hindus.				
Jat	2,966	78,557	26,731	108,254
Kamboh	452	...	...	452
Rora, Khatri, Bákal	4,747	8,758	5,397	18,902
Tirkhan and Lohar	466	8,285	1,543	10,294
Miscellaneous	3,220	35,360	13,095	51,675
Total	11,851	130,960	46,766	189,577
Musalmans.				
Jat	6,466	5,167	1,551	13,184
Ráen	19,093	3,736	605	23,434
Gujar	4,494	2,732	88	7,314
Dogar	5,405	1,006	744	7,155
Bhatti Rajpú	6,362	3,862	2,391	12,615
Kamboh	1,114	1,173	..	2,287
Máchi	2,762	1,674	425	4,861
Shekh, Moghal, Patháu	2,192	1,654	524	4,368
Tirkhán, Lohár	2,600	1,741	534	4,815
Kumhár	2,149	3,299	705	5,921
Juláha	3,268	7,821	2,018	13,107
Miscellaneous	22,085	24,454	6,459	53,198
Total	77,990	58,319	16,044	152,353
Total Hindus and Musalmans	89,841	189,279	62,810	341,930

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes and Leading Families.

Jat and Rajput tribes.

The following figures show some of the principal Jat and Rájpút tribes as returned at the census of 1881 :—

Sub-divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Anjak	1,122	Nit	8,777	Sidhu	49,194
Odi	8,722	Mor	1,114	Sarae	814
Bhatti	690	Mahal	1,558	Sara	2,412
Barar	2,803	Mial	1,749	Khag	2,168
Bhullar	3,007	Mani	4,456	Panwar.. ..	718
Buttar	1,191	Mahemi	2,744	Tunwar.. ..	2,763
Paonun	896	Vairsi	7,722	Jotia	782
Chahal	1,711	Harike	2,532	Vattu	704
Chuan	1,495	Chima	751	Gil	26,192
Her	1,052	Dhaniwal	15,658	Kharral.. ..	1,441
Bhabelaihar ..	4,239	Dhillon	5,602	Man	3,477
Sur	2,173	Randhawa	873	Virk	1,380
Sangi	2,485	Sindhu	8,979	Samrai	882
Sher..	4,193				

Note.—Of the Barar, 26,915 have shown themselves as Sidhu also ; and of the Odi, 8,715 as Dhaniwal ; other smaller numbers also are similarly shown twice over.

Sub-divisions of Rajputs.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Bhatti	12,372	Rahtor	810	Naipal	1,354
Punwar.. ..	3,587	Khokhar	2,404	Vattu	1,509
Tunwar.. ..	1,223	Manj	1,488	Naru	611
Joyah	4,174	Mandahar.. ..	457	Awan	455
Chauhan ..	4,785				

Note.—Of the Naipal, 1,025 are shown as Bhatti also ; and other smaller numbers also are similarly shown twice over.

Agricultural tribes of the *bhet*.

"The cultivators of this tract," writes Mr. Brandreth, "are almost all Muhammadans ; out of a total population of 53,022, 48,510 are Muhammadans and only 4,152 Hindus. The Muhammadans number therefore 90 per cent. Of the whole agricultural population, the principal cases are the Dogars, Bhattis (Naipáls), Gújars, Ráens, and Musalmán Jats. Very little can be said for their skill as cultivators. The Ráens, and some of the Musalmán Jats, are indeed glorious exceptions ; but the other castes are very far inferior to the stout Hindú Jats, who form the staple of the agricultural community in the *rohi*. They are utterly devoid of energy, and are the most apathetic, unsatisfactory race of people I ever had anything to do with. They will exert themselves occasionally to go on a cattle-stealing expedition, or to plunder some of the quiet, well-conducted Ráens, who live in constant fear of their marauding neighbours ; but their exertions are seldom directed to any better end. They take not the slightest pride or interest in any agricultural pursuit ; their fields are cultivated in the most slovenly manner, you see none of the neatly kept houses, well fenced fields, fat bullocks, and wells kept in good repair, which distinguish the industrious castes. The hovels in which they live are generally half in ruins ; no fences ever protect

their fields; their cattle are half starved; and their wells often in the most dilapidated condition; notwithstanding the quantity of of waste land in every direction, they will not, if they can possibly pay their revenue without it, bring a single additional acre of land into cultivation."

Agricultural tribes of the *bhet*:

The oldest proprietary classes are the Gújars, Naipáls, and Dogars. The Dogars occupy the western, and the Gújars the eastern portion of the *bhet*, the intermediate portion being the country of the Naipals.

Gujars.

The Gújars were the first settlers in the *bhet*. They state that they were originally Puár Rájpúts, and came from Dhara-Nágari in the south of India, the exact locality of which is unknown; that first they migrated to Ránia in Sirsa, and thence to Kasúr. From hence, about A.D. 1800, they moved to the neighbourhood of Makhu; but being driven out from there by the Naipáls, who crossed over from Kasúr some years later, they finally settled down about Dharmkot, where they are now found. They are divided into two *gots* or clans, the Chár and the Katháwa. Originally rather a pastoral than an agricultural race, the Gújars are unwilling cultivators, and much addicted to theft, especially of cattle. Though Musalmáns they preserve relics of a Hindu origin in many of their customs. Their women wear the Hindu garment, the *gogra* or petticoat. Marriages are not contracted between parties belonging to the same *got* or subdivision of the tribe; and the custom of *karewa* prevails. Bráhman *parohits* also take part in their social and religious ceremonials.

Naipals.

The Naipals are a sub-caste of the Bhattis, for an account of which tribe see *Gazetteer* of Hissár. They state that they migrated from Sirsa to Pák Pattan, thence to Kasúr, and from Kasúr, with the assistance of Kárdár Dína Beg, to Ferozepore. At one time they were spread all over the country from Makhu westward to Ferozepore, but were driven eastward by the Dogars, and displacing the Gújars settled down about Makhu and Fatahgarh. Under the rule of the Aluwála Rája they were virtually independent, and only paid a small rent in kind occasionally when the Kárdár happened to be strong enough to enforce it. They are but poor agriculturists, and notorious thieves. Marriage is permitted among them between blood relations.

Dogars.

(See *ante* Chapter II., pp. 14,15.) The Dogars are supposed to be converted Chauhán and Punwár Rájpúts from the neighbourhood of Delhí. Their own account is that they migrated from Delhi to the neighbourhood of Pák Pattan, spread thence along the bank of the Sutlej, and entered the Ferozepore district about 1750. The Ferozepore Dogars are all descended from a common ancestor called Bahlol, but are called Mahú Dogars, from Mahú, Bahlol's grandfather. Bahlol had three sons, Bamba, Langar, and Sammu. The Dogars of Ferozepore and Mallánwala are descended from Bamba, those of Kházi from Langar, and those of Kasúr from Sammu. Those of Ferozepore consider themselves superior to all the other numerous sub-castes, and are very particular as to those with whom they mate their daughters, though they themselves take wives indiscriminately from all the other sub-castes. Infanticide was formerly common among them,

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but has ceased to be so now. Sir H. Lawrence has described them as "tall, handsome, and sinewy, with large aquiline noses; "fanciful, violent, and tenacious of what they consider their rights, "yet susceptible to kindness and not wanting in courage."

Dogars.

To this Mr. Brandreth adds:—"The Jewish face which is found among the Dogars, and in which they resemble the Afgháns, is very remarkable, and makes it probable that there is very little Chauhán blood in their veins, notwithstanding the fondness with which they attempt to trace their connection with that ancient family of the Rájpúts. Like the Gújars and Naipáls, they are great thieves, and prefer pasturing cattle to cultivating. Their favourite crime is cattle-stealing. There are, however, some respectable persons among them, especially in the Ferozepore *iláka*. It is only within the last few years that the principal Dogars have begun to wear any covering for the head. Formerly the whole population, as is the case with the poorer classes still, wore their long hair over their shoulders, without any covering either of sheet or turban. Notwithstanding the difference of physiognomy, the Dogars preserve evident traces of some connection with the Hindús in most of their family customs, in which they resemble the Hindús much more than the orthodox Muhammadans."

Jat tribes of the *rohi*.

Of the agricultural tribes of the *rohi*, Mr. Brandreth gives a far more favourable description. They are mainly Hindus or Sikhs belonging to the great Jat tribe, and are described as possessing "all the good qualities, the industry, the zeal for agricultural "pursuits, and the straightforward disposition which Settlement "Officers delight to dwell on." The principal clans (*gots*) are,—Barár, Gil, Dháriwal, and Khosa. Each of these has its own special locality, a defined group of villages, known as the *tappa* or portion of the clan.

The Barárs or Sidhus.

The Barárs are an admitted off shoot of the great Bhatti family of Sirsa (Bhatiána) and Jaisalmír. They trace their descent to one Sidhu, grandfather of Barár, who was the first to migrate to these parts. From the first of these they derive the name of Sidhu, by which they are often designated, though as a rule most members of the tribe are content to accept Barár as their eponymous hero. They form two main divisions: (1) The families inhabiting Kot-Kapúra, Muktsar, Mari, and Moodkee, and the native state of Faríd-kot; and (2) the families of Bhúchan and Mahráj, to which belongs the famous Phulkián represented by the Rajás of Patiala, Jhind, and Nábha. (See also *ante*, page 23.)

The Barárs are inferior as cultivators to the other Jat tribes; they wear finer clothes, and consider themselves a more illustrious race. In days gone by they were the most desperate dacoits of the country; and infanticide flourished to such an extent among them that scarcely a young girl was to be found in all their villages. The origin of this crime is said to have been that a chief of Nábha was once entrapped into betrothing his daughter to a man of an inferior caste; the chief kept his word, and completed the marriage, but to prevent the recurrence of a similar disgrace, agreed with all his tribe to put to death all daughters that should thereafter be born to them. The practice is now believed to be extinct.

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Gils.

Next in importance to the Barárs are the Gils, found in the Chirak Chuhar-Chak, Dharmkot, and Sada-Singh circles. They claim to be descended from Pirthipál, a Varriya Rajpút, Rája of Garhmathála, who, having no issue by his Rájpút wives, by the advice of his astrologers married a Bhúlar Jat woman by whom he had a son. The story then runs that the child was, through the jealousy of the king's other wives, exposed in a marshy spot and left to perish; but was fortunately rescued by the Rája's minister, who adopted him and called him Gil from *gili*, "wet"), with reference to the place from which he had rescued him. This child became the progenitor of all the Gils.

Dhariwáls.

This is the most peaceful and industrious, and the most skilled in agriculture, of all the Jat tribes of the district. They inhabit the Badni circle, and the adjoining territory in the states of Patiála and Nábha. Mr. Brandreth speaks of them as "the best agriculturists of the district."

Khosas.

This is the last and smallest of the four chief Jat tribes; they occupy only a few villages to the south of Kot Isa Khán. They claim to have been Tunwar Rajpúts, who having been driven from their home at Dehlí by the Chauháns, took to plundering the country, whence their name, which signifies "plunderers." Tired at length of this life they gave a daughter in marriage to the Dháriwáls and were adopted into the Jat community. As cultivators they rank with the Gils, before the Barárs, but below the Dháriwáls.

Criminal tribes: Baurias, Harnis, and Sánsis.

The only tribe of any size in this district of a distinctly criminal character is that of the Baurias. Their principal haunts are the villages of Taraj and Sukanand, but they are found scattered throughout the district, one or more families residing in nearly every village, where they are entertained principally for their excellence as trackers. Their tradition says that they come from far south, and possibly they are connected with the hunting tribes of Southern India. Their name is taken from the *baura* or snare with which, as previously mentioned, they capture deer. They call themselves orthodox Hindus, but their worship is confined to that of Káli, or Durgá, whom they regard as a goddess of help as well as of vengeance; and their only spontaneous literature (if that may be so called, which is unwritten) consists in songs and hymns to her praise. Their language is unintelligible to the ordinary villagers, who stigmatise it as an *argot* or thieves' dialect. They themselves say it is a heritage, which is more likely; it approximates in character to the Sanskritic dialects of more Southern India, with many non-Sanskritic vocables imbedded in it. Their character and morality are very low, but their thefts are generally petty, and their reputation is rather that of gipsies in England than of more dangerously criminal tribes. At present their chief and favourite occupation is that of hunting, and their principal weapon the snare, in the use of which they are very skilful; but gradually they are rising from the hunting to the agricultural stage, and but for the baneful system of caste which prevents them from intermarriage outside their own tribe, they would doubtless soon be merged in the orderly classes of the

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Criminal tribes: Baurias, Harnis, and Sánsis.

community. Physically they are a small dark race, with countenances which show very small intelligence, but much low cunning. Their favourite food is a kind of lizard (*sanda*), found plentifully in the waste land of the *rohi*.* Of their skill in tracking Mr. Brandreth writes :—

"The system of tracking is carried on with very great success in this district, and is the principal means by which crimes of all sorts are detected. The Baurias are the most successful trackers, and every Bauria has more or less knowledge of the art, but it is also practised by other castes; there are many Jats who are very good trackers. It appears to me a most wonderful art. In almost every village there are one or more persons who have studied it. When a theft takes place, the sufferer immediately sends for a tracker, with whom he makes an agreement, either to pay him one or two rupees, and take his chance of the property being recovered, or to pay him a larger sum in the event only of its being found. It is in the case of cattle thefts that the tracking system is most successful. I suppose about half the number of stolen cattle are recovered in this manner. It must not be concluded, however, that half the number of thieves are also apprehended, for the practice of the cattle stealer is this: He drives the stolen animal as far as he thinks it safe to do so, and then ties it up in some desert spot and leaves it there. After a few hours he returns to the spot; within that period it is decided whether the track has been lost or not. If the trackers are successful they come to the spot where the animal has been left, and carry it back with them, but give themselves no trouble about the thief; if unsuccessful the thief returns and appropriates it.

"The best trackers, however, do not confine themselves to this species of tracking alone; they are able to recognise a man by his footprints. Where other people would study a person's face with the view of recognising him again, they study the print of his feet. They pay particular attention to the footprints of any known bad characters. I have met with some extraordinary instances of the accuracy of their knowledge in this respect. It is only a few days since that I committed a man to the Sessions for the murder of a child for its ornaments, who was detected solely by the impression of his feet being recognised. The headmen of the village went with the tracker to the spot where the murder had been committed. He followed the tracks of the murderer for some distance towards the villages and at last said: 'These are evidently the footprints of so and so' naming one of the residents of the village. The headmen immediately went to the house of the person indicated, and found the ornaments buried in the wall. The man confessed his guilt. In taking his evidence I asked the tracker how he was able to recognise the prisoner by his footprints. His reply was that it would have been very strange if he had not, when he saw them every day of his life."

The Hárnis and Sánsis are very few in number, and but little information can be collected as to their habits in this district. They are generally regarded as addicted to more serious crime than the Baurias, while they certainly are more filthy and degraded in their manners. They are for the most part of nomad habits, and live in rude tents or huts made of reeds (*sirki*).

Mercantile castes.

Of the Banyas of Ferozepore, no fewer than 10,093 returned themselves as Agarwál at the census of 1881. Of the Aroras 5,079 returned themselves as Uttarádhi, and 3,432 as Dakhana; of the Khatris 3,779 as Bunjáhi, 474 as Báhri, and 419 as Sarín.

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* The Jats also eat them, but purchase them from the Sánsis and Baurias who are alone skilled to find them.

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Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

The leading families.

The Mamdot Nawábs.—This family of Hassanzai Patháns came from Kasúr. When Maháraja Ranjít Singh ruled the Punjab, Nawáb Qutb-ul-dín Khán, the grandfather of the present Nawáb held Kasúr. The Maháraja took Kasúr and let Qutb-ul-dín Khán take Mamdot. Qutb-ul-din Khán had two sons, Jamal-ul-din Khán and Jalál-ul-din Khán. The former had sovereign powers until he was deposed by the British Government. He died in 1863, leaving two sons, Muhammad Khán and Khán Bahádur Khán, neither of whom succeeded his father, but after a long dispute Jalál-ul-dín Khán inherited the family *jágír;* while his two nephews got an annual allowance. One of them, namely, Khán Bahádur Khán, is now living at Lahore; the other died some time ago. Nawáb Jalál-ul-din Khán was made an Honorary Magistrate. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Nizám-ul-din Khán the present Nawáb, who is about to take charge of his property from the Court of Wards.

The Sodhís.—The Khatrís of Muktsar are for the most part of the Sodhí sub-division. They own 19 villages. It is well known that, during the Sikh rule, the Sodhís played a very conspicuous part. According to their account, their ancestor, Kálrái, ruled at Lahore, and his brother, Kálpat, at Kasúr. The latter drove out Kálrái, who took refuge with some king in the Deccan, whose daughter he married. Their son, Sodhi Rái, reconquered Lahore, and Kálpat in his turn became an exile. He went to Benares and studied the Vedas, on which account he obtained the name of Bedí. All the Sikh Gúrús were either Bedis or Sodhis ; Gúrú Nának belonged to the former, Gúrú Gobind to the latter family. The most important Sodhi families in Muktsar are those of Gúrú Har Saháí, Mallan. Other Sodhi families, residing at Butar in tahsíl Mogha, hold several estates in Muktsar, in *jágír*.

The Gúrú Harsahai Family trace their succession in a direct line from Gúrú Rámdás, after whom the great Sikh Temple of Amritsar is called. The founder of the family was Gúrú Jiwan Mal, who in Sambat 1909 came from Muhammadpur in the Chunián tahsíl of the Lahore district, and settled at the place now known as Gúrú Harsahai, so named by the founder in honour of his son. He was succeeded in order by Gúrú Ajít Singh, Gúrú Amír Singh, Gúrú Golab Singh, Gúrú Fatteh Singh, and Bishen Singh, who is now living. The religious influence of the family was decidedly great up to the time of Gúrú Golab Singh, not only among the Sikhs of the neighbouring districts and foreign States, but in Siálkot, Rawál Pindi, the Deraját, Kohát, and even as far as Kabul ; but this influence has been decreasing from Gúrú Fatteh Singh's time, whose family quarrels with his sons continued until his death. Now the family has but little influence, and that too within a very limited circle ; and it is believed that, should the present family quarrel between the three brothers, including the present Gúrú, namely, Bishen Singh, continue longer, this leading family will soon sink to the level of common landholders.

The Sodhís proper.—Next to the Gúrús come the Sodhís as regards religious influence. Sodhís Jagat Singh and Bhagat

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The leading families.

Singh were two brothers, who owned lands in the Moga and Muktsar tahsíls. Jagat Singh's son is Sodhí Man Singh, who is now an Honorary Assistant Commissioner at Butar in this district. Sodhís Rájindar Singh and Indar Singh are the sons of Sodhí Bhagat Singh. The former is Honorary Magistrate at Bágápurána, and Indar Singh at Sultán Khánwala.

The Pír Patháns.—Pír Abbás Khán, late Honorary Magistrate of Ferozepore, was formerly Government Agent at Báháwalpur, and subsequently a pensioner at Ferozepore, where he acquired some landed property. His son, Pír Ahmed Ali Khán, is on the Board of Honorary Magistrates of the City of Ferozepore.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII. of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures ; the primary division of rights between the main subdivisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these subdivisions follows another form which itself often varies from one subdivision to another. Indeed the very nomenclature of this classification was unknown before the time of the regular settlement ; and, popularly, the tenures are still distinguished by the names of the tribe among which they are severally prevalent. Thus, the *Zamindári* tenure is known as that of the Dogars and Naipáls ; while the *Pattidári* and *Bhaiáchára* forms are *par excellence* Jat tenures. The following paragraphs are abridged from Mr. Brandreth's Settlement Report :—

The Dogár and Naipál tenure.

The Dogar and Naipál tenure (*zamindári*) is principally met with in the *bhet*. These castes held the country long before the Sikhs acquired dominion over them. Before that time they appear to have been almost independent ; they principally pastured cattle, and did not trouble themselves much about cultivation. The Sikhs, however, urged on the cultivation to a much greater extent than was before known, and took the rent in kind from both proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators, making over a certain portion (which was generally a third, but sometimes a fourth) of the *hákimi hissa*, or rent share, to the proprietors in acknowledgment of their rights. It is a curious thing that it is not by any means all or nearly all the resident Dogars who are proprietors. The proprietary rights were confined to certain chiefs and to their descendants ; and there are many Dogar cultivators of near relationship to them who have no proprietary rights whatever, and are only common cultivators. On the other hand, there are few Naipáls who are without proprietary rights. It is probably owing to their pastoral habits, and the little value they have hitherto attached to cultivated ground, that these castes, and the Dogars in particular, very seldom divided the

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The Dogar and Náipal tenure.

village area in accordance with their shares, but have generally held all the land in common. Hence the record of such villages as *zamindári*.

When the villages owned by these castes came under the dominion of the British Government, the grain payment was commuted into a money assessment, and the Settlements were all made with the Dogar or Naipál proprietors. These proprietary bodies, however, being altogether unaccustomed to money rates, and unwilling to incur the responsibility of them, with very few exceptions attempted to sub-let their villages to Hindu traders on the same terms which they had enjoyed under the Sikh government, the sub-lessees standing in the place of the Sikh Kárdár, paying the Government revenue, and collecting the rents in the manner described above. This method of procedure, however, was forbidden by order of the Punjáb Government.

In a village so held, all non-proprietary cultivators paid their rent in kind previous to the regular Settlement. Even in the case of such crops as tobacco or vegetables, the rents were either paid in kind, or by what is called *bikru*, or sale of the crops. The cultivator sold the crop on the ground without dividing it, with the sanction of the proprietor, and then paid him the same share of the price that he would have done of the crop had it been divided. At the time of the Settlement all the cultivators with rights of occupancy received permission to commute their former rent in kind for a money payment, the maximum rate of which, including all expenses, has been fixed at 30 per cent.* on the Government demand. In special cases, as where the cultivator has sunk a well at his own expense, or broken up the waste land at some cost to himself, a lower rate has been fixed, and the same considerations have been held to confer on him rights of occupancy. It has also been laid down that at any future period either the proprietors or the cultivators shall be permitted to substitute a money payment instead of that in kind, provided that their application for this purpose is preferred in the month of Jeth, *i.e.*, before the rainy season commences, and before any expectations can be formed regarding the nature of the ensuing harvest.

The dues of village servants (*kamíns*) are deducted from the common stock before the division of the proprietor's share is made. In the same manner are also deducted about a seer in the maund for the *patwári*, together with a quantity, which varies from about two to four seers in the maund, and is called *kharch*. It is taken by the proprietor to cover the expenses to which he is put in guarding and dividing the crop.

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* The items of which this rate is made up may be set down as follows :—

Lambardári allowance at	5	per cent.
Village expenses	5	"
Patwári's allowance	$3\frac{1}{8}$	"
Road fund	1	"
Málikána	$15\frac{7}{8}$	"
Total	30	per cent.

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The Dogar and Náipal tenure.

The manner in which the division of the crop (*batái*) is usually managed, is thus described by Mr. Brandreth :—

"In the first place a small heap is usually set apart for the *kamíni kharch*, and other dues above referred to. This is not weighed or calculated with any pretension to accuracy, but is merely set apart from the rest of the produce as well as the cultivator can judge by his eye of the proportionate quantity that will be required to meet these extra charges. Then, supposing the proprietor's share to be one-fourth (which is the usual amount), the remainder is divided into four equal heaps. One of these heaps is then measured with the *topa*, a wooden measure containing two-and-a-half seers, and the amount due on account of the *kharch*, *kamíni* dues, &c., is calculated thereon and taken out of the small heap above described. Thus, where the amount of the *kharch* is said, for instance, to be four seers in the maund, this does not mean four seers on every maund of the whole crop, but four seers on every maund of the fourth share, or what is called the *hákimi hissa*, including therefore the deductions on account of *kamíni*, &c. This amount will be actually less than a seer in the maund calculated on the whole crop. If there is any grain left in the small heap after paying these dues, and the harvest has been a good one, and both parties are charitably disposed, it is generally distributed to *fakirs*, otherwise it is divided in equal portions among the four heaps. If there is any deficiency it has to be made good in equal portions in the same manner. The proprietor has then his choice of the four heaps, and having selected one of them carries it off to his granary, without any more weighing or measuring. Besides the share of grain, the proprietor is also entitled to a share of the straw which is left after the grain has been trodden out; this is generally less then his share of the grain. Where his share of the grain is a fourth, his share of the straw is generally a fifth or sixth; but from this there are no deductions on account of extra charges. In some villages the straw is not divided into shares, but what is called a *pand*, *i.e.*, a net which holds about a coolie's load, is contributed for each plough. The proceeding here described is that called *bháwali* or *batái*, and this is the rule by which the rents are usually paid; but sometimes, with the consent of both parties, the system of *kankút*, or appraisement of the crop, is substituted for it. In that case, the proprietor's share is not converted into money at the market price of the grain, as would appear to be the case in some districts, but the produce of the cultivation having been estimated by the appraisers, this estimate is accepted in lieu of the actual produce; and after the crop has been cut and stored, the cultivator has to pay every item of the rent in the same manner as he would do if the *batai* had taken place.

"There are also many other customs," Mr. Brandreth continues, "of greater or less importance connected with this system of payment in kind, which vary very much in different villages. In some villages, for instance, each cultivator of a *jog* (yoke of oxen), or sixth share of a well, is allowed to feed one pair of bullocks from the green crops on the well land, and sometimes a few or one other animal besides, without any payment being made to the proprietor. . . . In other villages, again, the cultivator is allowed to cut a certain portion of the crop for his cattle by measurement; in others he may cut as much of the crop as he chooses, but he has to pay for it by appraisement in grain on a calculation of the average produce of the remaining crop. If the cultivator has dug the well which he works at his own expense, he generally receives a certain portion, as a fifth or a sixth, of the *hákimi hissa*, or proprietary share of the crop, in addition to all other privileges. In many villages the proprietor is entitled to cut a certain small portion of the green crop for his own use, or, if he does not do so, to appropriate the whole produce of that portion when it becomes ripe. It must not be cut, however, in the centre of the field, but at the corners or sides, but this custom is also subject to great varieties in different village."

Jat tenures.

The nature of the Jat (*pattidári* and *bhaiáchára*), tenures Mr. Brndreth explains by describing the manner in which the location of a village first takes place. The Jats did not, like the

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Dogars and Rajputs, take violent possession of the country, and override every other claim. There are few villages in the district more than sixty or seventy years old, and therefore all the circumstances connected with their foundation are very well known. A new village would be usually founded in the following manner.

"A certain number of *zamindars* . . . would determine on migrating from their native village. One or two of their most influential men would then go to the *Kárdár*, or ruler of the country, and make an agreement with him for acquiring possession of some one of the numerous deserted sites with which the country was covered, and the land attached to it. The agreement on the part of the *zamindars* would probably be to pay a certain share of the produce of their fields, generally small at first and increased afterwards; and on the part of the *Kárdár* to grant them a certain quantity of land rent free, either in payment for their services, or in acknowledgment of their proprietary right, to whichever cause it may be attributed; a *nazarána* or present of a horse, or of a sum of money, would be given at the same time by the *zamindar*, to the *Kárdár*. The rent-free land was called *inám*. The *Kárdár*, as far as he was concerned, would probably only confer it on the two or three influential men who appeared in his presence; but among themselves they could agree to divide it in regular shares; sometimes every one of the original occupants would possess a share, in other instances only a limited number of them, while the light rates fixed for the land they might cultivate would be a sufficient inducement for others to settle in the new village without requiring a share in the *inám*.

"The first thing the new settlers set about is to select a site for their village: they never build their houses on the old deserted site, for this they say would be very unlucky, the first settlers having long ago taken all the *barkat* (blessing) out of that spot. The laying the foundation of a village is called, from the ceremony with which it is accompanied, *mori gárna*. This consists in planting a pole to the north side of the intended habitation; the neighbouring *zamindárs* are invited to be witnesses, and sweetmeats are distributed among them. To have borne a part in this ceremony is considered the strongest evidence in support of proprietary right. If the pole should take root, and put out branches and become a tree, this is considered a most auspicious circumstance; the tree is then always called the *mori* tree, and is regarded with great veneration. In the uplands a branch either of the *jand* or of the *pílú* tree is always taken for the *mori*: in the lowlands the *beri* is generally used; it must be always some fruit-bearing tree; the *mori* is generally eight or ten feet high, and is planted about three feet in the ground; beneath it is always buried some rice, betel nut, *gúr*, and a piece of red cloth. They next build a well, in the expense of which all the new settlers join, and pay for it in the proportion of their shares in the village.

"The next process is to divide the village land by lot in accordance with the ancestral shares of the different castes, or families, who have founded the village, or with any other system of shares, on which they may have agreed to distribute their proprietary rights. For this purpose the whole area is first marked off into two or more primary divisions called *tarafs*. The *tarafs* are then subdivided again into two or more portions called *pattis*; and the *pattis* again into *laris*. There are not, however, always so many subdivisions as those here referred to, the number depends upon the size of the village, the castes, the families, the party feelings, and such like circumstances; sometimes there are three orders of subdivision, sometimes two, sometimes one, often no primary subdivision at all, just as the circumstances of the case may require.

"The last subdivision, whatever it may be, after deducting, if necessary, a sufficient quantity of land to be held common, for grazing purposes or for cultivation by non-proprietary residents, is then apportioned in separate shares. These shares, as being the most convenient size, are usually made to represent the quantity of land which can be cultivated by a plough, which is generally about thirty *ghomáos*, but which varies with reference to the nature of the soil, the breed of cattle used in ploughing,

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&c., &c. The shares are consequently always called ploughs, but they have no *necessary* connection with the quantity of land capable of cultivation by a plough. Where the fractional shares have in the course of time become too minute for the comprehension of the villagers, I have known them solve their difficulties by doubling the number of ploughs, without making any increase to the cultivated area. In other instances I have known the proprietors divide the lands reserved for their own cultivation into smaller ploughs, and that apportioned to non-proprietary cultivators into larger. Thus both proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators paid by *bách* nominally at the same rate, but in reality the latter were assessed much higher.

"The distribution of *pattis* and ploughs by lot usually took place in the following manner:—Balls made of cow-dung were used for the lots, in which each shareholder placed his mark, either a piece of cloth or pottery, or a ring, or anything else by which he might be known. The order in which the lands were to be taken was fixed beforehand. A little boy or ignorant person was then called to take up the lots, and whosoever's lot came out first did not get his choice of the lands, but took the first number on the list as previously fixed, and so on with the rest of the lots. The primary subdivisions, or *tarafs*, were, of course, first fixed, and in this the whole village was concerned. Then the members of each *taraf* cast lots for the *pattis*; the members of each *patti* for the *laris*, and, lastly, the members of each *lari* for the separate shares or ploughs.

"After a few years of grain-payments, and when a village had acquired stability, it was usual for the Sikh Government to fix a money assessment. At the same time the land *inám*, in possession of the headmen was usually resumed, and a money allowance given instead of it. The *inám* often amounted to 20 or 40 per cent. on the revenue demand, and was never less then 10 per cent. The headmen in their turn were obliged to make their own bargain with the other shareholders; they could not keep the whole of the *inám* for themselves, though they of course took care to retain the lion's share.

"In some villages, the distribution by lot which was made at the commencement has lasted to the present day. This is the case particularly in the Mári *iláka*, where the revenue has always been very light. But as a general rule, under the Sikh administration, many subsequent distributions have taken place in order more easily to meet the Government demand, and to fill up shares which had been abandoned in consequence of its heavy pressure. In these distributions all traces of the original shares have usually been lost, the original proprietors retaining in their possession only so much land as it was worth their while to cultivate, and making the remainder over to new cultivators whose *status* in time came to resemble their own.

"At the Summary Settlement no change was introduced in the mode of distributing the revenue demand, which still continued to be paid by a rate (*bách*) on ploughs or other shares recognized by the people. As to the *inám*, great diversity of practice prevailed prior to the Regular Settlement, when owing to the complexity of accounts which would have been involved by the registration of claims, now infinitesimally sub-divided, and hence practically valueless, a general resumption took place, special allowance being made during the lifetime of certain individuals."

Riparian customs regulating property.

The Moga tahsíl is the only one unaffected by river actions. In the remaining tahsils the deep-stream rule generally determine the boundaries of jurisdictions, but it does not apply to land capable of identification carried away *en masse* to or from the Mamdot Jagir or the Kapurthalla State. Land thrown up by the stream is assigned to the village contiguous to which it appears, except when the quantity is so large as to be beyond the farming power of the village. In such case a Government *chak* is formed. Disputes as to alluvial land between villages on the same side of the deep stream are disposed of in the same way as boundary

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Riparian customs regulating property.

disputes, and any surplus area remaining after the claims of such villages have been made good is formed into a Government *chak*. In the event of an entire village area being washed away, subsequent accretions in the same place are made over to the proprietary body of the extinguished village. If land of which the revenue is free or assigned be carried away, the assignment is treated as resumed, and land incapable of identification subsequently thrown up is made over to the village and not to the previous assignee. Accretions to revenue-free or assigned land follow the assignment. Land, capable of identification, carried away bodily to another jurisdiction changes its jurisdiction only and not its character, *i.e.*, revenue paying land continues to pay revenue in the new district, and *maáfis* or *jágírs* retain their original character. Land carried away and restored during the same year returns to the original owners.

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors and shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grant and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Punjáb that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings. The growth of proprietary rights and the forms which they have now assumed under the Dogar and Jat tenures respectively have been fully discussed in the preceding pages.

Tenures in the Muktsar *chaks*.

Two questions of some importance, one connected with the Muktsar *chaks*, the other with the Mamdot *chaks*, had to be decided at the recent settlement. The Muktsar *chaks* formed Mr. Brandreth's 33rd assessment circle, of which he says that it "comprises those waste lands of *iláka* Muktsar which have been separately marked off for settlement with other parties, as no reasonable expectation could be entertained of the proprietors ever being able to cultivate them. A *biswáhdári* allowance of 5 per cent. on the *jama*, however, has been fixed for them." The points to be decided were the *status* of the lessees, and the persons with whom settlement was to be made. The conditions made at last settlement were :—(1) The lessees were to bring one-twentieth of the waste land under cultivation each year till the next settlement; which meant that in 10 years they were to cultivate half the land of the *chak*. (2) They were not, without the leave of the Government officers, to induce tenants of Muktsar to settle in the *chaks*. (3) They were to pay 5 per cent. on the jama to the original proprietors, as *málikána*. (4) If the above conditions were not fulfilled, Government might resume the land and give it to whom it pleased. In 25 cases conditional proprietary rights had been thus bestowed. As it appeared that the conditions had been fairly fulfilled, except in one case, the lessees were recorded as sub-proprietors unconditionally, and the settlement was made with them. The old *tálukdári* allowance was maintained. In one case (that of *chak* Támkot) the former conditions were repeated. Three of the *chaks*

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Tenures in the Mamdot *chaks.*

had, subsequent to last settlement, reverted to the original proprietors, who in several other cases had retained possession of portions of the new grants.

The questions connected with the Mamdot *chaks* were not so simple. While in Muktsar a few desultory petitions were the sole sign that the lessees knew their position was in dispute; in Mamdot close on 40 regular suits were introduced, for the purpose of having the right of proprietorship in these blocks of land decided. The facts of the case seem to have been these:—Nawáb Jamál-ud-dín Khán would take *nazarána* from a man and put him in possession of another man's village. This system did not conduce to the spread of cultivation, and led to the weakening of the Nawáb's authority. So, while the land was almost all waste, certain enterprizing individuals squatted in the Nawáb's jungle. This was the state of things found when the Government took charge of the *iláka*. At the settlement these squatters got possession of 15 villages; but as they had no apparent proprietary rights, the column "owner's name" in the settlement record, remained blank. These villages were called *mauzahs*. After the settlement, the Deputy Commissioner formed 70 blocks out of the waste lands of Mamdot. These were called *chaks*. Of these 70 blocks, 20 were reserved for grass and fuel preserves; 3 more were subsequently added to these; 8 came into possession of the Nawáb; in three cases the occupants subsequently got decrees of court declaring their ownership; and one *chak* was washed away by the Sutlej. There remained 35 *chaks*. As regards the *mauzahs*, the squatters got decrees in three instances. The other *mauzahs* remained in dispute. The questions concerning the Mamdot *chaks* referred then to 12 *mauzahs* and 35 *chaks* proper. As regards the 35 *chaks* proper, 26 were sold by auction by the Deputy Commissioner, and 9 were given away on payment of a slight *nazarána*, or without any such payment. On this being reported to the Commissioner, he replied that he had no objection to locate *boná fide* ousted *zamíndárs* (ousted by the Nawáb's revenue system) in convenient localities, and to give them cultivating leases. But to no other parties was he anxious to give up the land. Now, there was scarcely one ousted *zamíndár* among the lessees; and the matter went up to the Financial Commissioner, who sanctioned while disapproving of the cultivating leases. But he said—"No sale or transfer of proprietary right is sanctioned." On this the Commissioner directed that leases conferring proprietary rights were to be cancelled; and again that the *nazarána* should be returned, and the lease should be purely for cultivation for 10 years. Finally, the Government recognized the proprietary right of the Nawáb in all the waste land of Mamdot. The Deputy Commissioner cancelled the auction-sales, but did not cancel the leases in the other cases. At the recent settlement, the Nawáb instituted a number of suits to be declared proprietor of these blocks. These suits were decided on the principle that, as Government had acknowledged the Nawáb to be proprietor of the waste lands of Mamdot, and as the action of the Deputy Commissioner in transferring this proprietary right had been repudiated by his

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Tenures in the Mamdot *chaks.*

superiors, the Nawáb was entitled to a decree, unless the occupants could show some valid title other than the Deputy Commissioner's lease, such as adverse possession beyond the period of limitation. In most cases the Nawáb got decrees. But as it was manifestly unjust that people who, relying on the proceedings of Government officials, and trusting to its liberal intentions, had expended considerable sums in bringing the land under cultivation, should be ejected or left at the mercy of the Nawáb, the matter was referred to Government as the manager of the *jágír*. The orders given, contained in Secretary to Government's No. 981, dated 13th July 1872, to Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, amounted to this:—The occupants of the *mauzahs* were to be recorded sub-proprietors and to pay to the Nawáb 15 per cent. on the *jama* as *tálukdári* allowance. The payment of extra cesses was to be proportionately divisible between the *tálukdár* and the sub-proprietors. Where the terms of the original lease had not been fairly carried out, and the waste largely exceeded the area under cultivation, a reasonable proportion of the waste was to be cut off and restored to the Nawáb. As regards the *chak* sold by auction, the lessees were to be recorded hereditary tenants of the whole *chak* if they had improved largely; and of the cultivated land with a reasonable proportion of waste, if the improvement had been moderate. But all these leases were got rid of between 1875 and 1880 after a series of law suits. Where the improvement was inconsiderable, they were liable to eviction. In the remaining nine cases, the lessees were to be recorded sub-proprietors, subject to payment of 25 per cent. on the *jama* as *tálukdári* allowance to the Nawáb. The extra cesses were to be paid in equal shares by them and him. Where the terms of location had been fairly fulfilled, the sub-proprietors were to retain the whole *chak*; where the fulfilment had been only partial, they were to be allowed a reasonable amount of waste land in addition to their cultivation. Where the conditions had been altogether neglected, the grants were to be resumed. These orders, while securing substantial advantages to the Nawáb, were most liberal to the lessees. It is difficult to say whether they or the Nawáb had the least right to the land. The orders were carried out. Where the Nawáb got any portion of the land of a *chak*, the revenue and cesses payable by him, and the other occupants were carefully recorded. The rent due from the hereditary tenants was also fixed. After considering the matter, the customary rate of 12 per cent. on the revenue over and above the *jama* and cesses seemed a fair rent to allow. The lessees who were considered to have no rights were recorded as non-hereditary tenants; and the Nawáb was left to eject them if he saw fit. The sub-proprietors were allowed an amount of waste land about equal to the area they had cultivated; the hereditary tenants got half that amount.

Tenants and rents.

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy, as they stood in 1878-79; while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed,

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Tenants and rent.

it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. And, throughout a great part of the district, cash rents, as distinguished from revenue and cesses, are unknown. The status of tenants in the *zamindári* (Dogar) villages of the *bhet* has been described above in some detail (pages 52-54).

In the Jat villages already described, much difficulty was found at the time of Settlement in drawing the distinction between tenants and landowners, owing to the confusion caused by the creation of new shares under the pressure of a heavy land-tax. Usually the original proprietary body, while making little objection to the enrolling of other Jats as proprietors, objected strenuously to the same privilege being conferred upon those whom they looked upon as belonging to non-cultivating classes. Such persons were, therefore (generally with their own consent), classed as non-proprietary cultivators ; but a right of occupancy was given them in all cases—(1) where they could prove undisturbed possession for 12 years before British rule, and (2) where it was found that they had from the first, like the proprietors, paid nothing but the Government revenue on their land. The only practical distinction understood at the time of Settlement to remain between such tenants and the proprietors was, that the former were not permitted either to sell or to mortgage their land.

The following figures show the result of Mr. Brandreth's investigation :—

Distribution of Cultivated Area, 1852-53.

Localities.	*Area (in acres) Cultivated.*			
	By proprietors.	By hereditary cultivators.	By non-hereditary cultivators.	Total.
In the *bhet*, ...	84,781	31,087	22,673	138,541
In the *rohi*	302,094	105,138	28,926	436,158
In the outlying *ilákas*	150,929	66,731	18,285	235,945
Total	537,804	202,956	69,884	810,644

According to the latest available return (for 1878-79), the total cultivated area of the district consisted of 1,343,992 acres.

Village officers.

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the four tahsíls of this district. There are no *zaildárs* and chief headmen in Zíra and Moga tahsíls, and only a few in Ferozepore, and the reason is that during the settlement of 1852, no *zaildárs* or chief headmen were appointed anywhere ; and that during the last settlement of tahsíl Muktsar and the *pargana* of Mamdot of Ferozepore, three *zaildárs* and 126 chief headmen in the latter, and 15 *zaildárs* and 351 chief headmen in the former

Tahsil.	*Zaildars.*	Chief headmen.	Village headmen.
Ferozepore ..	3	126	567
Zira ..	..	..	793
Moga ..	..	..	863
Muktsar ..	15	351	601
Total ..	18	477	2,834

Village officers.

were appointed in 1872. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, each village or, in large villages, each main division or *patti* of the village having one or more headmen who represent the village community in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention of crime. Chief headmen were introduced in this district only since 1872, as above; and when a vacancy occurs the new man is appointed by the votes of the proprietary body, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. Each village has a chief headman, and where there is only one headman, the same acts both as headman and chief headman. This system came in force from the last settlement of 1872. As a general rule, chief headmen represent the body of headmen; but as regards collection of land revenue they possess no special authority.

Before 1872, there were no *zaildárs* in the district. In such parts of the district as have *zaildárs*, whenever a vacancy takes place, a *zaildár* is appointed by election from the headmen of the *zail* or circle, the boundaries of which are, as far as possible, so fixed as to correspond with the tribal distribution of the people. The *zaildár* stands in much the same relation to the headmen of the *zail* as the chief headman to those of his village. Both the *zaildár* and the chief headmen are remunerated by a deduction of one per cent. upon the land revenue of their circle. It is done as follows:—The headman or lambardár collects the total amount of the land revenue payable by his village, from which he deducts seven per cent. *viz.*, 5 °/° for himself and 1°/° for the chief headman, and 1°/° for the *zaildár*; the two latter receive their dues from the former, who take the net amount of the land revenue to the tahsíl, *minus* the above deduction. The head-quarters of the *zails*, together with the prevailing tribes in each, are shown below.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of Villages.	Annual land Revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
			Rs.	
Ferozepore.	Mamdot	74	20,329	Pathan and Dogar.
	Tibbi Kalan	33	9,131	Arayin.
	Jhok Tahl Singh	27	6,265	Jat Sandhu.
Muktsar.	Guru Har Sahai	14	7,152	Sodhis, Khatris, Jats, and a few Dogars.
	Kanyanwali	29	12,940	Sandhu Jat.
	Gulabawala	19	11,590	Sidhu Barar Jat.
	Sirwali	5	3,140	Sodhi, Khatri and Jat Sidhu Barar.
	Saddarwala	20	9,160	Bhutt and Sidhu Barar.
	Bada Ghanga	14	9,740	Sidhu Barar.
	Bhagsar	23	12,280	Ditto
	Doda	10	14,795	Ditto
	Kot Bhai	15	10,815	Ditto
	Jhumba	14	9,990	Ditto
	Mohanke	32	5.444	Dogar.
	Khareke	43	5,909	Ditto
	Baggeke	36	3,983	Ditto
	Ghobhaya	52	9 181	Vattu.
	Panjeko	32	5,444	Mehtam and Dogar.

As already stated, there are no *zails* in Moga and Zíra tahsils.

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Village dues.

The village dues are dues paid by the non-agriculturists to the *zamíndárs* for the privilege of drawing water out of the village wells and cutting wood and grass in the village lands; the usual rate is from about eight annas to two rupees for each shop. This tax is assessed principally on the *banias*, the khatris, the julahas, *mochis*, &c.; the lowest castes, as the sweepers, bawaris, &c., are exempt. Such other extra cesses as the marriage fees, in the Dogar villages, were often a subject of great dispute. All the other castes in the village pay a fee to the Dogar proprietors whenever a marriage procession comes to any of their houses, but the Dogars were often in the habit of exacting larger sums than they were properly entitled to if the parties married were able to afford it, and they would call their brethren together and pelt the procession and prevent the celebration of the marriage until their demand was paid.

Kamíns: their dues and duties.

In the well-irrigated villages the *kamíns* are the *tarkhán* (carpenter), *kumhár* (potter), *lohár* (blacksmith), and *chúhrá* (sweeper). Elsewhere the potter is not considered a *kamín*. The carpenter has to make and keep in repair the plough and yoke, the rakes, *sohágá* (harrow), and handles of all sorts. In well-villages, he has besides to repair the wood-work of the well. He has also everywhere to mend the bedstead, the spinning wheel, the chairs, and the churning-staff. He is paid two *mans* (*topa mans*) per well, each harvest; or where there are no wells, 2½ *mans* per plough, each harvest, if the outturn is not less than 100 *mans*. If it is, he gets one *sér* in the *man* produced. The *kumhár* is paid as the *tarkhán*. He has to supply the pots of the well, and a few dishes and cups and milking pots, twice a year. The blacksmith makes and repairs the ploughshare, the trowel, reaping hook and hatchet. He also repairs the shovel-mattock. He is paid by the tenant at one-half the rate of the carpenter's pay. The *chúhrá* has no fixed duties, nor is his pay fixed. He has to make himself generally useful, and do his master's *begár* labour. He is paid according to the amount of the harvest. In case of dispute, his wages are calculated at five per cent. of the outturn. Besides these dues, and the owner's *málikána* or *malba*, a deduction at varying rates, calculated on the proprietor's share, is made from the produce before division, on account of the *dharwái* or weighman; and also on account of the *muhassil* or watchman. The deductions made before division of the produce amount approximately to 10 per cent., varying from 9⅝ to 10⅝. The *kamíns* are usually paid in grain after it has been separated from the straw in the manner before described, with the exception of the *lawas* or reapers, who cannot of course wait so long, as they often come from a distance merely to do the reaping work; their remuneration is generally a certain number of sheafs, of which each reaper gets about 24 for a day's work; a sheaf or *kahin* is the quantity tied up with a single straw; for reaping pulse, or such crops as are not sheafed he gets a *lang* or heap of a certain weight; sometimes, however, he gets previously stored grain of a quantity equal in value to about two annas a day. In some villages the cultivator is not allowed any reapers for the autumn harvest, but

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Kamins: their dues and duties.

is obliged to cut it himself. In cotton fields, the blacksmiths, the carpenters, and the potters are remunerated by their wives being allowed to pick as much cotton as they are able in one day. In some estates the cultivator may put on as many reapers as he pleases, in others he is restricted to a certain number for each plough.

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour, other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, are thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 717).

"Field labourers are employed for ploughing, sowing, reaping, threshing, and winnowing. They are more employed in the high unirrigated tracts of the district, where holdings are large, than in the *bhet* or *khadir* lands near the river where holdings are small, and the agriculturists not so well-to-do; but, as a rule, throughout the whole district they are generally employed. They consist of the menial classes, chiefly *churás*, &c., and are paid both in cash and in grain, more commonly in grain. When they are paid in cash, they receive Rs. 2 a month and their food. When in grain, they receive from one-fourth to one-fifth of the produce of the field on which they work. When field labour is not required, they work on canals, roads, &c. A few of them are of the artizan classes, such as weavers, and fall back on their domestic trade; but, as a rule, the grain payment received by field labourers is enough to support them and their families for the whole year. They hold their grain in hand, and do not make it over to the village *bania*, who would be unwilling to give them credit, and in this district their condition is distinctly inferior to that of the poorer agriculturists. Estimated number, about 1½ per cent. of the population."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII., though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI. show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of, or in payment for, services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIA. show the operations of the Registration Department, and Table No. XXXIX. the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

The income of the population, whether agricultural or commercial, is reported to be steadily increasing. The general prosperity of the district is great, and the price of land constantly rising. Owing to the coparcenary family system it is difficult to fix the ordinary income of an agriculturist. One, however, whose share amounts to 10 *ghomáos* (= 9 acres) of average land is reported to be certainly in comfortable circumstances, and to live quite as well as a small shopkeeper in a town. The average expenses of an ordinary agriculturist in ordinary times may be put at from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per month. The food is of the simplest, girdle cakes *(chupattis)* of meal, milk, and *ghí*, and the drink, water. On occasions of feasting, for betrothal, marriage, funerals, or other religious and social gatherings, sugar *(gúr)* and sweetmeats are lavishly distributed. These, indeed, are the chief, or only, extraordinary expenses of the peasantry ; but by pernicious custom they are often so heavy as to plunge them into debt, and even lead them, when once in the hands of the money-lender, to utter ruin. Every peasant has his account with the village money-lender, and, owing to the want of education, is very much at his mercy. At the same time, probably only a small percentage of the agricultural population is helplessly involved. There are several wealthy merchants, some in the city, others scattered through the district, in whose hands the money-lending business is concentrated. The usual rate of interest for cash loans is about 24 per cent., but 37½ per cent. is a common rate, and occasionally as much as 75 per cent. is taken. It is a common practice to stipulate that the money lent may be repaid without interest within six months ; but in these cases a deduction is generally made at the time of the loan. Debts are to a large extent secured under the Registration Law. In loans of grain, the interest charged is higher ; and the money-lender almost always makes a large extra profit by crediting payments in kind at a much lower rate than that at which he calculates the loan. When ornaments are pledged, 12 per cent. is the current rate of interest; and when land is mortgaged, one-fourth of the produce is commonly taken in lieu of interest. The mortgagee generally stipulates for the right to arrange for the cultivation as he pleases, but in practice the owner usually retains possession.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Live-Stock.

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III., IIIA. and B. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., section D.

The seasons: Rainfall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables III., IIIA., IIIB.

The subjoined table gives the dates of sowing and reaping the principal articles of produce :—

Agricultural Seasons.

Name in English.	Name in Vernacular.	Time for Sowing.	Time for Reaping.
Wheat.	*Kanak.*	October.	April.
Barley.	*Jau.*	September.	March.
Gram.	*Channa.*	Do.	Do.
Poppy.	*Post.*	Do.	Do.
Tobacco.	*Tamaku.*	December.	May.
Linseed.	*Alsi.*	October.	April.
Mustard.	*Sarson.*	Do.	March.
Sinapis eruca.	*Tara mira.*	September.	Do.
Rice.	*Dhan.*	April.	November.
Great millet.	*Jawar.*	June.	December.
Spiked do	*Bajra.*	Do.	Do.
Indian Corn.	*Makkai.*	Do.	November.
Phaseolus aconitifolius.	*Moth.*	Do.	December.
Do. radiatus.	*Mash.*	July.	November.
Do. mungo.	*Mung.*	Do.	Do.
Sesamum.	*Til.*	June.	December.
Cotton.	*Kapas.*	April.	Do.

Irrigation.

Table No. XVI. gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 3 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 11 per cent. from wells, 3 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 83 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The figures on the next page show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them.

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Irrigation.

Number of Wells.	Depth to water in feet.		Cost in rupees.		Bullocks per wheel or bucket.		Cost of Gear.	Acres irrigated per wheel or bucket.	
	From	To	Masonry.	Without Masonry.	Number of Pairs.	Cost in Rupees.		Spring.	Autumn.
580	...	20	...	5 each	...	...	2	2	1
6,065	20	30	100	25	3	200	47	14	7
1,377	30	40	250	50	3	240	54	15	15
611	40	60	300	...	4	300	35	18	12
62	60	80	700	...	4	400	54		10
20	Above	80	900	...	6	475	55	15	12
							60	18	...

Of these wells, 1,691 were unbricked. The shallowest wells are worked by a hand-lift; the deepest by the rope and bucket; the rest by the Persian wheel. Wells of under 20 feet deep are found only on the banks of the river Sutlej; those between 20 and 40 feet in the *khádir* or riverain; and those of over 40 feet in the uplands. In the *bhet*, irrigation by wells is extensively carried on, water being near the surface. In the *rohi*, on the other hand, cultivation is chiefly dependent upon the local rainfall. The drainage water of uncultivated lands is carefully led into the neighbouring fields, and the right to construct cuts for this purpose is much prized by the *zamindárs*, and is not seldom the subject of litigation. "In the southern parts of *pargana* Muktsar," writes Mr. Brandreth, "it is stated that it would be impossible to carry on the cultivation without the drainage of the waste lands; and it was in consequence of my conviction of the truth of this statement that I exempted from assessment in each village an area of waste land equal to the cultivation."

Inundation canals.

The method of irrigation on the inundation canals, which have been fully described at pages 7-9, is much the same as that used on the Bari Doáb Canal, as most of the land covered by the inundation canals of this district is irrigated by means of *kussis* (water-cuts) which are usually designed and surveyed by the Irrigation Establishment, and are made by the people themselves. A small proportion of the acreage is irrigated by lift—*i.e., jhálárs* or *jhutta*. The latter means, however, is very seldom adopted. These canals run for about five months in the year—*i.e.*, from May to September, and give sufficient water for maturing the *kharíf* crops and sowing the *rabi*, and it requires only a shower or two in the cold weather (which rarely fail) to ripen the latter.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each tahsíl of the district as returned in 1878-79. The following are the agricultural implements in common use:—(1) The plough, called *munna*; (2) the *panjári* or yoke; (3) the clod-crusher or harrow, *soh́ága*; (4) the *karái*, a drag-rake or shovel used for levelling ground; (5) the shovel-mattock, *kahi*; (6) the hatchet or *kuhári*; (7) the *dátri* or reaping hook; (8) the trowel, *ramba*; (9) the hoe, *kassia*; (10) the *sarang*, a two-pronged pitch-fork; (11) *tangoli*, a pitch-fork with four or more prongs; (12) the whip and goad combined, called *puráni*; (13) the *chajli* or winnowing tray; (14) the *gopa*, or

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Agricultural implements and appliances.

sling. The *munna* differs from the ordinary *hal;* it penetrates much deeper into the ground, and goes deeper and deeper at each successive ploughing, as the surface soil gets more pulverized, but it can only be dragged by strong cattle. Suspended to this plough, and dragging along the ground behind it, is a small piece of curved wood, called *patri*. This covers the seed sown with the drill (*por nál*), with soil, and so does away with the necessity of a subsequent harrowing. Seed is usually sown with the drill and not broadcast *(chatta nál)*, except in the case of *bájra*.

Manure and rotation of crops.

The only manures used are the village sweepings and ashes, and these only in the irrigated lands of the *bhet*. For all irrigated crops the manure is ploughed into the ground before the seed is sown; wheat and Indian corn are only once manured, but vegetables are manured a second time before the crop shows above ground. Ashes are used for the second manuring of the opium crop, as a preservative against white-ants, by which this crop is otherwise liable to be destroyed. Manure is never used upon unirrigated land, as it is believed to be positively injurious. Thus Mr. Brandreth writes:—

"There would be no use in manuring unirrigated ground; but, on the contrary, great injury would most likely be done to the crops by it. If the *zamindárs* were certain of heavy and constant rains, they might manure the ground with advantage; but as such seasons are the exception, and not the rule, and it is impossible to calculate on them beforehand, they find it much better not to manure at all. The crops thus manured undoubtedly make a good show at first. After one or two good showers of rain they appear much more luxuriant than the unmanured products of the surrounding fields, but the rain ceases for a time and the hot sun shines, and they dry up directly, and in the end yield little or no return. I have seen crops at the beginning of a season growing up round a *pir*, or threshing floor, manured accidentally by the straw from the threshing floor which has been blown over the ground and decayed there, presenting a much richer and more verdant appearance than the surrounding cultivation; but I was assured by the *zamindárs* that these crops would be the least productive in the end, if they did not dry up altogether."

In the *rohi* it is usual for land to lie fallow for the whole of every second year, after being cultivated for both the spring and the autumn harvests of the year preceding, a system which is described as answering very well. In the *bhet*, on the other hand, where only a small portion of the area is cultivated for an autumn crop, it is impossible to practise such a system of rotation; and it is there the custom, where irrigation prevails, to leave a fallow every fourth or fifth year. Thus, supposing 40 *ghomáos* (about the usual area) to be attached to a well, it will be found that about eight or nine *ghomáos* are left fallow every year. In unirrigated lands the people find that the deficiency of rain, which recurs every four or five years, produces as many natural fallows as are necessary. The description of the use of manure, and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district, given on the next page, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 246 *ff*).

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Manure and rotation of crops.

" The following figures show the percentage of cultivated area which is manured :—

—	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Total.	Percentage of previous column which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land	20	10	70	100	20
Unirrigated land	...	...	100	100	...
Total ...	...	...	...	100	...

" 550 maunds of manure is commonly given to land which is regularly manured ; while that which is only occasionally manured receives 750 maunds every second year. Manure is never used on unirrigated lands. The *rabi* is the main crop on unirigated lands. On irrigated also it exceeds the *kharif*, though on the latter description of land more *kharif* is grown than where there is no irrigation. Where irrigation prevails, it is the custom to have a fallow every fourth or fifth year. Where it does not, an autumn crop follows a spring one, and the ground is then left fallow for a year. Practically, however, on unirrigated lands the occasional failure of rainfall causes as many fallows as are necessary. As long as the rains are favourable, the cultivator goes on taking as many crops out of the land in succession as he can, and for this very reason a failure of rain or an irregularity in its fall every third or fourth year, as generally happens, causing a partial failure of the autumn crops, is not thought much of by the people of this district ; and is rather good for the land than otherwise. Crops are generally grown intermixed—gram in the same field with wheat or barley, and *moth* in the same field with *jowár*. Thus, if one crop is blighted or fails, the other survives, and becomes a whole instead of a half crop."

In a subsequent communication the Deputy Commissioner explains that there is no real distinction between lands constantly and those occasionally manured. The lands manured are always the same—*viz.*, those immediately adjoining the habited sites. Some of these lands are sometimes left to rest a while, or may not receive manure for two or three crops ; in either case, such lands when next manured will receive a heavier dressing than those which have not been left unmanured for a time. The usual quantity of manure is 300 to 400 donkey-loads, weighing about 1½ maunds each. The use of manure is confined to parts of the district where water is near the surface. Few crops are manured ; gram, barley, *bájra*, *jowár*, and as a rule wheat, are grown without manure.

Agricultural operations.

The average quantity of seed-grain is as follows:—Wheat, 40 seers ; barley, 28 seers ; gram, 16 seers ; *makki*, 12 seers ; *jowár*, 3½ seers ; *masar* and *churál*, 16 seers ; *máh*, 14 seers ; cotton, 8 seers ; *kangni*, 3 seers ; and *chína*, 7½ seers. The amount of seed-grain is, however, by no means constant. It varies according as it is sown by the drill or broadcast, and as the cultivation is *cháhi*, *sailába*, or *báráni*, and as the soil is hard or soft. Thus in *sailába* land, 7 to 8 seers of *jowár* are sown ; in light soil, 32 seers of wheat would be sufficient ; and 17 seers of barley are sown with the drill. The general rule is, that crops on *báráni*, or *sailába* land are sown with the drill and on land irrigated from wells, broadcast. *Bájra* is, however,

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Agriculture and Live-Stock.

Agricultural operations.

sown broadcast, and so are other inferior crops, such as *churál*, *masar*, &c. An average pair of bullocks will break up about half an acre in the day; but in the *rohi* they will do half as much again. Ploughing is of two kinds: in one the work is done roughly, this is called *moti wáhi karná;* in the other, the work is done more carefully, and the furrows are closer together, this is called *nikhí wáhí karná.* About five-eighths of an acre of *gasra* land can be irrigated in a day from a single-wheeled well, and half as much more *karra;* but then the latter soil has to be watered oftener than the former, and so it comes to much the same thing in the long run. The produce of rice lands is increased by a system of transplanting, but as the process is very laborious, it is only resorted to by the most industrious classes. It is a very common custom to sow the seeds of two different crops together, either because the grain of both is ground and eaten mixed (as wheat and gram, *belára*, or barley and gram, *bájrá**); or, as in the case of *bájra* and *moth*, because it is believed that the produce of the field is greater in consequence;† or, lastly, because, if one crop fails, the other is almost certain to succeed, as is the case with barley and phaseolus mung (*mong*).‡

Principal staples.

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown in the margin. The principal crops of the district are wheat at the spring, and *jowár* (great millet) and *bájra* (spiked millet) at the autumn harvest. Other crops raised are, in the spring—barley, gram, tobacco and mustared seeds (*sarson* and *tára míra*) for oil; in the autumn—Indian corn, cotton, the common pulses (*moth*, *másh*, and *múng*), and sesamum (*til*). A little rice is also grown in the low-lying lands by the Sutlej. The cotton is of fair quality, and is grown in irrigated land to a considerable extent. The cultivation of rice is increasing; that of tobacco declining.

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangni	259	397
China	512	445
Mash	11,328	20,879
Mung	8,920	13,586
Masur	11,988	10,781
Arhar	4,312	25
Coriander	227	87
Chillies	1,024	1,165
Other drugs and spices ...	1,238	1,074
Mustard	36,850	47,936
Til	5,594	9,280
Tara mira	4,973	3.727
Hemp	3,783	4,123
Other crops	6,486	3,334

Average yield: Production and consumption of food-grains.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield, in pounds, per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per

* The latter is the principal food of the people during the six hot months; *jowár* and *bájra* being kept for the winter.

† *Bájra* does not grow well if sown thick; while the crop is not at all injured by being mixed with the low growing *moth*, which also thrives the better for the shade of the *bájra*.

‡ The latter, shaded by the stalks of the *bájra*, requires little moisture, and even in a drought is sure to yield.

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Agriculture and Live-Stock.

Average yield : Production and consumption of food-grains.

head has already been noticed at page 39. The total consumption of food-grains by the population of the district, as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report, is shown in maunds below.

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat	10,26,649	5,04.471	15,31,120
Inferior grains	15,55,529	7,64,350	23,19,879
Pulses	5,28,880	2,59,879	7,88,759
Total	31,11,058	15,28,700	46,39,758

The figures are based upon an estimated population of 549,253 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time ; and it was stated (page 152, Famine Report) that only one-fifth of the food-grains produced in the district were consumed on the spot, the remainder, aggregating some 65 lakhs of maunds, being exported in the absence of any special demand in other quarters—to Kurrachi, Bombay, and Calcutta.

Arboriculture and forests.

There are no forests in the Ferozepore district, nor is any portion of the area under the management of the Forest Department.

Cattle.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of live-stock in the district as returned for the Administration Report. The breed of cattle along the river bank and in the *bhet* generally is inferior ; but that in the high lands of the district is very fine. Carts drawn by oxen and buffaloes are generally used for transport, and the manufacture of strong iron-rivetted country-carts is a flourishing industry in the city of Ferozepore. In the sandier portions of the district camels are much used for burden. The camels bred in the district are good, the average price for a riding camel being about Rs. 120; that of camels for burden varies considerably, according to their size and power. Donkeys are used for burden to a considerable extent in the villages, but are of very small size. Mules are scarcely known. There are two distinct varieties of horses bred in the district, the one small but very wiry, bred principally by the Dogars of the *bhet ;* the latter bred inland, of considerable size, mares being occasionally found of 15-2 in height. Encouragement is being given to breeding by the annual horse and cattle fair at Muktsar ; but the want is felt of the establishment of a stud at Ferozepore, so as to introduce some good blood into the district. Here, as elsewhere, difficulty arises from the poverty of the breeders, who are unable to bear the expense of rearing the colts well. Goats and sheep are reared in considerable number in the interior of the district, where pasture abounds, and it is not profitable to bring the land under the plough. The sheep are kept principally for their wool, the goats for their milk ; for the animals themselves there is no ready market.

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Agriculture and Live-Stock.

Cattle.

Strange as it may appear, Muktsar was once rather a good place for cattle. If not within the celebrated Lacky jungle, it must have been very near it, if the military "Memoir of George Thomas" (page 132) can be relied on. But it probably cannot. Before the introduction of English rule, the jungles of Muktsar were extensive, and the people depended more on cattle-keeping than on agriculture. Now the land has been cleared of trees, and the profits of cultivation have caused the *zamíndárs* to give up their pastoral habits. A series of bad years has exerted an influence in the same direction; as the people are obliged, as a matter of course, to send their cattle to the river tracts or into Baháwalpúr or Bíkaner, in search of food. However, even now the people have enough cattle to supply themselves with plough bullocks, and can even occasionally dispose of some animals, besides procuring *ghí* and butter-milk for themselves. Many villages keep a few camels, but only for carriage; as it is considered disgraceful to plough with them. Sheep are fairly numerous. They are shorn twice a year, in *Asú* and *Chetar*. The average weight of a fleece is about 14 *chittaks*. After supplying local wants, about 500 maunds of wool remain available for export. The cattle to the south of the Dunda seem superior to those to the north of it. The average price of stock may be taken as follows:—

Cow	Rs.	25	Sheep	Rs.	2
Female buffalo ...	"	50	Bullock	"	50
Camel	"	80	Male buffalo ...	"	10
Goat	"	3			

Government breeding operations, and horse and cattle fairs.

Horse-breeding operations were first systematically commenced in the district in February 1882, when 6 horses and 4 donkeys were distributed by the Horse-breeding Department as shown in the margin. At the present time there are 7 horses and 4 donkeys located as below with particulars as to breed, &c.

Tahsil.	Horses.	Donkeys.
Moga	3	2
Zira	2	1
Ferozepore ..	1	1
Total ..	6	4

—	Ferozepore.		Moga.		Zira.		Muktsar.		Total.
	No.	Breed.	No.	Breed.	No.	Breed.	No.	Breed.	
Horses ..	1	English	3	{2 T. B. 1 Arab}	2	Arab	1	T. B.	7
Donkeys ..	1	Arab	1	Do.	1	Do.	1	Arab	4

The department of horse-breeding operations has branded 446 mares for horse breeding. Mares are not branded for mule breeding, as all under-sized mares may be served by donkey stallions.

An important cattle fair, established in 1868, used to be held annually at Muktsar on the occasion of the great Sikh festival in the month of January. At this fair prizes were distributed for sheep and horned cattle, and until 1874 were offered also for

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Agriculture and Live-Stock.

Government breeding operations, and horse and cattle fairs.

horses. As a cattle fair, the institution was most successful, and year by year increased in importance. Many of the cattle exhibited were of very good quality, and the prizes attracted exhibitors from a distance, whereby new blood was constantly imported into the district. For horses also, as long as prizes were given, the fair promised well. Many horses of excellent quality were shown, both from this and the neighbouring districts, and on more than one occasion considerable purchases for Light Cavalry remounts were made. On the last occasion of the fair, however (in 1875), the show of horses was disappointing, both as regards number and quality, while the prices asked for horses suitable for military purposes were excessive. The principal reason for this falling off was undoubtedly the discontinuance of the Government prizes, to which the breeders are said to have attached more importance than was due to their intrinsic value. The breeders also complained that they could command better prices in the down country markets—an advantage which, in the absence of the local inducement afforded by the prizes, they did not care to forego. The prizes for horses were, therefore, discontinued; but the cattle fair continued to be held at Muktsar till 1882, when it was abandoned in favour of the fair at Jalálabad in the Mamdot Estate.

To	9	Mares	111
"	9	Horses	93
"	5	Geldings	61
"	1	Mule	4
		Total ..	269

The Nawáb of Mamdot held his horse and cattle fair at Jalálabad for the first time in January 1882, and the prizes given by him are shown in the margin. Prizes were also given to owners of cattle, and, as the fair was a success, a horse show was established at Jalálabad in 1883, at a distance of about 18 miles from Muktsar, the time for which was fixed to follow the Muktsar fair by a few days. Jalálabad is a new town in the Mamdot State. The department of horse-breeding operations has had the general management of these fairs hitherto held at Jalálabad. The following are the rules, together with the scale of prizes offered in 1883 (*vide* "Punjab Gazette," Part III., dated 28th September 1882, pages 702 and 703). The Government grant Rs. 350 for prizes in 1883 was supplemented by a similar amount given by the Nawáb of Mamdot, and in 1884 the Nawáb awarded prizes of value equal to the Government grant of Rs. 500. The number of exhibits in 1883 was 372, of which 18 were sold. Remount officers secured only one gelding. In 1884, the number of exhibits was 391, of which 84 were sold, inclusive of nine animals bought by remount officers as follows:—

For the Hapur young stock 6
" Native Cavalry 3

The Government system has not been established sufficiently long for much progress to have been made by breeders in raising their young stock on sound principles. *Salutris* have not yet been appointed, and consequently, no colts have been gelt by this agency.

Government breeding operations, and horse and cattle fairs.

The produce of Government stallions are too young to have been taken out of the district by dealers. The sixteen bulls that were sent from Hissar to this district for breeding purposes, from 1874 to 1880, have been thus distributed :—

Tahsil	Ferozepore	5
Do.	Moga	4
Do.	Zira	3
Do.	Muktsar	4

Of which one died at Moga and one at Muktsar, and 14 are now living.

The number of their produce reported to date is as follows :—

Locality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ferozepore	140	260	400
Moga	44	27	71
Zira	78	54	132
Muktsar	85	57	142
Total	347	398	745

Six rams were obtained from Hissar for breeding purposes from the year, 1874 to 1880, but they have all died.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained fully in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII., of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same, whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 115 to 123 of Table No. XIIA. and in Table No. XIIB. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ...	12,165	356,193
Non-agricultural ...	53,875	228,286
Total	66,040	584,479

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The manufactures of the district are of the humblest kind, and are confined entirely to the supply of local wants. Coarse cloths and blankets are woven in the villages from home-grown cotton and wool, the produce of the village flocks. The cloth is of two kinds—the coarser, called *khádar*, and the finer, which is worn by villagers of the better class, *khes*. The latter is double threaded, and when ornamented by the insertion of madder-dyed threads in web, is known as *dabba khes*.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"Ferozepore is not noted as the seat of any artistic industry. The usual cotton weaving is, perhaps, more extensively wrought here than in some other districts; and as it is a place of considerable trade in corn, &c., more country carts are made than elsewhere. Lac turnery is practised in most parts of the Punjáb; but a workman of Ferozepore has almost raised it to the dignity of a fine art by his skill in pattern scratching. He uses the wood of the *fárásh* for his wares, and not, as elsewhere, the *shisham* or the poplar. This wood, though used in Sindh, where wood of any kind is scarce, is seldom touched by the Punjáb workman. It is soft, colourless, non-resinous and not liable to be attacked by insects. It is curious that Suráj-ud-dín has no rival at Ferozepore. His work has been sent to various exhibitions, and is the best of its kind in the province. But it is altogether so exceptional that it is scarcely fair to credit Ferozepore with lac turnery as a local industry. A certificate and a medal were awarded to him at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84."

Course and nature of trade.

The chief articles of trade in this district are wheat and other grains—*i.e.*, gram, wheat, barley, *múng*, *moth*, *jowár*, maize, and *mash* grain. In addition, the following are also articles of trade:—Cotton, raw and cleaned, cotton seed, oil seed, and oil. Recently the system of producing *gúr*, *khand*, and *shakkar* from *pondá* sugar-cane has been introduced to a small degree. The shopkeepers store up grain, chiefly gram and wheat, sometimes for years. The *zamíndárs* of the district, with the exception of those of the *hítar* or low-lying lands, trade in grain, and export it to Lúdhiána, Amritsar, Lahore, Fazilka, Jálandhar, and Hoshiarpúr. In return, they bring from Amritsar, salt, rice and *majith;* from Jálandhar, Hoshiarpúr, and Lúdhiána, *gúr* and sugar of every kind; and from Fazilka, barilla.

The trade is carried on chiefly by means of donkeys and carts, and to a small extent by camels, bullocks and mules. The *zamíndárs* employ their carts and camels, and the *kumhárs* donkeys, oxen and mules. When there is heavy demand for conveyance, carts are supplied by the *mangha* portion of the Kasúr tahsíl and its neighbourhood. The village *baniás*, who have small means, keep ponies for the purpose of conveyance; but this is not the case in large towns.

Besides Ferozepore city, there are the following towns where trade is carried on to some extent:—Dharmkot, Zíra, Kot Isa Khán, Muktsar, Jalálábád, Moga, Mudkí, Mamdot. In all these towns there are Municipalities, with the

Course and nature of trade.

exception of Mamdot, Jalálábád, and Kot Isa Khán. The chief mart, however, is Ferozepore city itself. In all Municipalities, octroi is levied. The following are the chief imports :—From Hoshiarpúr and Jálandhar, *gúr,* sugar of every sort, matting, safflower, and flax ; from Patiala, cotton and sesamum ; from Karachi and Bombay, iron, copper, zinc, and lead ; from Calcutta and Bombay, cloth (of European manufacture) and gunny bags ; from Baháwalpúr and Fazilka, barilla ; from Multán, Lúdhiána, and Patiala, indigo ; from Hissar, sal-ammoniac ; from the North-Western Provinces, tobacco ; from the hill districts, wood ; from Khorasan, magenta and fruits ; from Lahore and Amritsar, salt, rice and spices. The opening of the railway has very much diminished the river trade. Nothing is now sent to Sukkur by river. Charcoal is sometimes sent to Baháwalpúr by river, but only to a small extent. The fare of a boat to Baháwalpúr is three annas a maund. Deodar, pine, bamboo, and other kinds of wood, are brought in by river.

In 1882, the following were the imports and exports for Ferozepore city :—

Imports.

		Rs.
Articles that have paid octroi. Value	... ...	26,53,946
Articles that are exempt from octroi	... ...	3,73,564
Total	...	30,27,510
Export	... ...	11,57,020

The table on the next page, compiled from figures supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, shows the trade in the principal staples in 1882-83.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail *bazár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI. ; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value.

The figures of Table No. XXXII. give the average values of land, in rupees, per acre, as shown in the margin, for sale and mortgage ; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period.		Sale.	Mortgage.
1868-69 to 1873-74	..	15-3	8-15
1874-75 to 1877-78	..	14-10	11-14
1878-79 to 1881-82	..	32-0	15-13

Prices in Ferozepore have not risen so much as in other parts of the province. This is due partly to the great extension of cultivation that has been going on for thirty years; partly to the low value of the staple crops, rendering the cost of carriage a formidable objection to export ; and partly to the system of emigration in bad years, which, by diminishing the demand for food, tends to keep prices down. The changes in the price of barley, wheat, and gram, *bájra*, *jowár*, and *moth* during six periods from 1841-1871 in the Muktsar tahsil are shown on page 77.

Course and nature of trade.

TRADE IN THE PRINCIPAL STAPLES.

Staple.	Ferozepore City.				Ferozepore Tahsil.				Moga Tahsil.				Zira Tahsil.				Muktsar Tahsil.			
	Imports.		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*	
	Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Maunds	Value. Rupees.	Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Maunds.	Value. Rupees.
Gram	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000	4,10,000	2,00,000	2,05,000	...	...	20,00,000	25,00,000	5,733	7,550	3,019	3,277	1,000	909	...	...
Wheat	1,50,000	2,25,000	88,528	1,32,952	3,00,000	5,00,000	1,25,000	2,20,000	...	...	1,00,000	1,50,000	...	...	31,759	52,785	850	1,162	...	...
Rape seed ...	73,600	1,70,000	1,27,952	4,54,856	3,00,000	10,26,000	275,000	7,50,000	...	...	3,00,000	9,00,000	...	...	177	360	500	1,000	...	...
Sesamum	49,062	1,00,000	...	...	60,000	1,80,000	50,000	1,80,000	...	...	...	...	127	436	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	7,500	1,22,000	2,000	22,125	19,000	1,09,000	10,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	8,000
Cottonseed ...	1,00,000	1,05,000	847	1,694	25,000	45,060	30,000	47,000	50,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...	5,000	38,000	2,000	14,000	...	...	5,000	45,000	361	3,199	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables ...	8,93,639	1,01,025	...	...	6,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	20,000	20,000	...	...	5,117	2,122	1,516	596	...	...	...	...
Cloth	2,557	3,30,315	62	4,083	60,600	2,00,000	20,000	2,00,000	5,000	5,00,000	...	...	2,696	75,065	62	1,515	...	...	...	...
Iron and articles of iron	49,081	2,07,003	16,517	59,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bell-metal and articles made of bell-metal ...	2,000	1,50,000	915	45,650	300	14,000	300	14,000	1,000	22,000	...	...	228	10,748	...	...	...	...	2,105	16,841
Paper	5,629	1,12,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood	44,380	88,212	...	...	2,000	34,000	...	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt...	5,270	19,017	2,452	8,889	10,000	28,000	7,000	20,000	1,00,000	3,00,000	...	...	4,148	12,448	...	...	...	...	...	...

Period.	Average price, per rupee of					
	Barley.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajra.	Jowar.	Moth.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1841-1848	1 32 13	0 37 0	1 30 0	1 3 10	1 15 3	1 7 3
1846-1850	1 9 0	0 28 0	0 34 6	1 0 0	0 37 0	1 1 3
1851-1855	2 0 10	1 10 0	1 27 0	1 35 6	2 6 6	1 31 0
1856 1860	2 29 13	1 9 6	2 17 3	2 5 0	2 18 3	2 25 6
1861-1865	1 26 10	0 35 10	1 12 3	0 36 10	1 11 0	1 6 2¼
1866-1871	1 11 8	0 29 5	0 38 13	0 29 3	0 37 11	0 30 10
1841-1855 (15 years)	1 27 8	0 35 2	1 15 10	1 13 0	1 18 14	1 13 2
1856-1871 (16 years)	1 33 7	0 37 9	1 21 8	1 8 15	1 20 12	1 18 14

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

The decade 1851-1860 shows a remarkably low range of prices, due in a considerable measure to uncommonly good harvests. These prices are not the *bazár* prices, but those fixed by the *banias* twice a year on the 1st of *Jeth* and the 1st of *Kátik*; and according to which their transactions with the *zamíndárs* are conducted.

Weights and measures: Land measure.

The measure for land in use in this district is the *ghomáo* of the Bári Doáb = $\frac{5}{6}$ acre. The unit is the *Karam*, for which, under Mr. Brandreth's orders, a fixed value of 5 feet 1 inch was adopted at the time of the Settlement. The scale is—

1 *karam* square	... ... =	1 *sirsái*.
9 *sarsáis*	... ... =	1 *marla*.
20 *marlas*	... ... =	1 *kanál*.
4 *kanáls*	... ... =	1 *bigha*.
2 *bighas*	... ... =	1 *ghomáo*.

There are 221 *ghumáos* in 100 acres. The value of the *karam* (=3 cubits) was formerly fixed arbitrarily for almost every village from the measurement of the arm, from the elbow to the tip of the fingers, of some prominent member of the community. In Sikh times the measurements of the fields for the yearly assessments were made by the assessor riding round the fields, counting his horse's paces; and it is said that he rode a small or large horse, according as he was well or ill-disposed to the villagers. In the Mamdot-Muktsar settlement a somewhat different measure was adopted thus:—

1 *karm* = 5 ... ... sq. feet	1 *kanál* = 20 *marlas* = 45,000 sq. feet
1 *marla* = 3 *karms* 59=225 sq. feet	1 *ghumáo* = 8 *kanáls* = 360,000 sq. fee

Then the *ghumáo* was some 3·36 per cent. larger than that of Mr. Brandreth's.

Weights.

The scale of weights and measures in use among the agricultural population of the district is different only in its subordinate denominations from those of the imperial standard. The following is the scale:—

4 grains of mustard	... ... =	1 grain of rice.
8 grains of rice ...	... ... =	1 *ratti*.
8 *rattis*	... ... =	1 *másh*.
12 *másh*	... ... =	1 *tola*.
2 *tolas*	... ... =	1 *sarsái*.
16 *sarsáis*	... ... =	1 *ser*.

nd thereafter the imperial scale, with several compendious names or intermediate weights—*e.g.*, *dhaiserí* for 2½ *sérs*.

Chapter IV, B.
Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Measures of capacity.

Traders dealing with the outside world, and in large villages like Mamdot, use the Government *sér* in their transactions. But among the people, measures of capacity and not of weight are commonly employed. These measures are the *paropí* and *topá*. Four *paropís* make one *topá*; four *topás* one *pái*, four *páis* one *man*. Two *topás* are in use; the Dogar's *topá*, which contains from 3¾ to 4 *sérs* of wheat; and the Wattu's *topá* which contains only 3 *sérs* of wheat.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table I. of the Administration Report for 1878-79 while Table XLV. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX. gives the area taken up by Government for communications in the district.

Communication.	Miles.
Navigable river	87
Railway under construction	*Nil.*
Metalled road	61
Unmetalled road	193

Rivers.

The Sutlej is the only river navigable for country craft throughout its course within the district, but through traffic between Karachi and Ferozepore is confined to the portion below the bridge-of-boats near Ferozepore. The principal traffic on this river, as stated in the Punjab Famine Report (1879), is shown in Table No. XXV. The mooring places and ferries and the distances between them are shown below, following the downward course of the river.

The river Bias joins the Sutlej, opposite to the Harriki Ferry, on the northern border of the district.

River.	Stations (or Names of Ferries).	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Sutlej.	Kawan	..	
	Miani	5	Ferry.
	Audrisa..	7	Ditto.
	Harriki	6	Ditto. At this point the Bias joins the Sutlej.
	Hamidwala	3	
	Talli	8	
	Nagar	6	
	Ferozepore	9	
	Kandeke	3	
	Mamdot	7	
	Muttar	6	
	Bahadurke	6	
	Punjgarani	5	
	Baggheke	7	
	Jodha	7	
	Khiwa	3	

Railways.

The road for the Riwari—Ferozepore (State) Railway, which will run through the district, is still under construction.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Roads, rest-houses, and encamping-grounds.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting-places on them and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each :—

Route.	Halting-place.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Ferozepore to Ludhiana, Grand Trunk Road	Ghul ..		13	Encamping-ground, police station, and staging bungalow attached to *pakka sarai*.
	Dugru ..	Metalled.	14	Encamping-ground, staging bungalow, police station, and road bungalow.
	Moga ..		8	Sarai, police bungalow, tahsíl, police station.
	Mehna ..		6	Encamping-ground, *pakka sarai*, and staging bungalow attached.
Ferozepore to Faridkot	Sainyanwala ..		11	No encamping-ground. This *pakka* road ends at Faridkot.
Lahore to Ferozepore	*Nil*		5	Metalled Ferozepore to bridge-of-boats, and on to Ganda Singhwala in the Lahore district.
Ferozepore to Hissar	Nia Killa		12	Unmetalled, encamping-ground, *pakka sarai*, and staging bungalow.
	Mohanka		12	Do. do. do.
	Jalalabad ..		7	Do. do. do.
	Baggeke		6	Do. do. do.
Old road from Karnal to Ferozepore	Mudki		18	Unmetalled. encamping-ground, *pakka sarai*, and staging bungalow.
	Bhaga Purana ..		11	Do. do. do.
Old road. Ferozepore to Ludhiana	Kulghari ..		10	District encamping-ground and a small bungalow, belonging to the district inundation canals.
	Zira	Unmetalled.	14	District encamping-ground, *sarai*, and staging bungalow, tahsil and police buildings.
	Kot Isa Khan		9	District encamping ground, *pakka sarai*, and a staging bungalow.
	Dharm Kot ..		6	Do. do. do.
Ferozepore to Jalandhar	Mallawala ..	Unmetalled.	16	District encamping-ground, *pakka sarai*, and staging bungalow.
	Makhu ..		12	Do. do. do.

There are also unmetalled roads from Ferozepore to Muktsar, 35 miles; Ferozepore to Jalálábád, 35 miles; Lohara to Harriki, 26 miles, on which there are no fixed halting-places. The only *dák* bungalow at the Ferozepore Cantonment is completely furnished and provided with servants. The staging bungalows at Ghul, Dugru, and Mehna, have furniture, crockery, and cooking utensils, and a servant. Other staging bungalows, with *sarais* on unmetalled roads, have furniture, &c., as above, but no servant.

A horse-*dák* and bullock train ply along the Grand Trunk Road from Ferozepore to Lúdhiána, and from Ferozepore to the Sind, Punjáb and Delhi Railway Station at Ganda Singh on the right bank of the Sutlej.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Post offices.

Besides the head office in the cantonment of Ferozepore, there are imperial post offices at Ferozepore City, Baghapurana, Dharmkot, Ghul, Jalálábád, Makhu, Mamdot, Moga, Muktsar, Nathana, Nihal Singhwálla, and Zíra, and a district post office at Kot Bhai. They are all money order and savings bank post offices. The Ferozepore post office is the disbursing office for Fázilka in the Sirsa district, Jagráon in the Lúdhiána district, and Kasúr in the Lahore district.

Telegraph stations.

There is a second-class imperial telegraph station in the cantonment. The line connects Ferozepore with Lúdhiána, and by this means with the general imperial telegraph system.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance,

Executive and Judicial.

The Ferozepore district is under the control of the Commissioner of Lahore, who is assisted by an additional Commissioner, both of whom are stationed at Lahore. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, and two Extra-Assistant Commissioners, and another in special charge of the inundation canals of this district.

Each tahsíl is in charge of a *tahsildar* assisted by a *naib.* The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are three *munsiffs* in the district who have jurisdiction within the three tahsíls — namely, Ferozepore, Moga, and Zíra ; there is no *munsiff* at Muktsar.

Tahsil.	*Qanungoes* and *naibs.*	Patwaris an! assistants.
Ferozepore ..	2	48
Moga ..	2	108
Muktsar ..	2	54
Zira	2	68

Criminal, Police, and Gaols.

The Police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and one assistant. The strength of the force, as given in Table I. of the Police Report for 1882, is shown in the margin. In addition to this force, 790 village watchmen are entertained, and some are paid by a cess on the revenue of the village, others receive payment in kind at each harvest.

Class of Police.	Total strength.	*Distribution.*	
		Standing Guards.	Protection and detection.
District (Imperial) ..	395	62	333
Cantonment	59	..	59
Municipal	73	..	73
Ferry	29	..	29
Tot 1	556	62	494

The police stations and outposts are distributed as follows :— *Tahsíl Ferozepore.*—Police stations, Ferozepore city, Ferozepore, Ghul and Nawa killa ; also Ferozepore Cantonments. *Tahsíl Zíra.*—Police stations, Zíra, Dharmkot, and Makhu ; outpost Mallanwála subordinate to Zíra police station. *Tahsíl Moga.*—Police stations, Moga, Baghapurana, Nihal-Singhwála, and Nathana. *Tahsíl Muktsar.*—Police stations, Muktsar, Kot Bhai, and Jalálabad ; also the outpost of Mohanke subordinate to Jalálabad police station. Besides these, there are the following road posts along the Grand Trunk Road towards Lúdhiána for night patrolling:— Mulwal, 3 foot constables ; Piarána, 2 mounted constables ; Ghul, 2 mounted constables ; Kaliawálla, 3 foot constables ; Lalla, 3 foot constables ; Talwandi, 2 mounted constables ; Darapore, 3 foot

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Criminal, Police, and Gaols.

constables ; Jogewála, 3 foot constables ; Dagru, 1 mounted sergeant and 2 mounted constables ; Ghal kalan, 3 foot constables ; Moga, 2 mounted constables ; Bugipura, 3 foot constables ; Mehna, 2 mounted constables ; and Killí, 3 foot constables. Killí is 46 miles from Ferozepore.

There is a cattle pound at each police station and outposts ; also at Butár and Sultán Khánwála. Where there are Honorary Magistrates, the cantonment cattle pound is under the management of the *bazár* sergeant. The district lies within the Ambálla police circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambálla.

Table No. XLI. gives statistics of police inquiries for the years 1878 to 1882 inclusive. The Bauriahs are proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act, and the number on the register in 1882 was 1,051 adult males. During 1882, 27 Bauriahs were convicted of criminal offences—*viz.*, 4 for burglary, 3 for possessing stolen property, and 20 for petty thefts. The Bauriahs of this district are not addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences. They have taken to agriculture, and are mostly found in the police stations of Muktsar, Jalálabad, and Moga. The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 432 prisoners.

Revenue, Taxation, and Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII. ; while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV., XXXIV. and XXXIII. give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax, and stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA. shows the number and situation of registration offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Ferozepore, Moga, and Muktsar. The cultivation of poppy is allowed in this district. Land revenue is separately noticed below.

Table No. XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 28 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various tahsíls, and of the Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police, the Judicial Assistant and the Extra-Assistant Commissioners as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as president. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

Particulars.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Total.
Ferries with boat bridges	24,000	26,000	26,642	27,500	28,250	1,32,392
Ferries without do.	19,355	20 604	22,518	21,603	21,570	1,05,650
Staging bungalows	424	430	513	387	448	2,202
Encamping grounds	410	319	322	419	387	1,857
Cattle pounds	2,695	3 023	3,126	3,344	2,536	14,724
Nazúl buildings	78	108	97	1 3	116	502
Total	46,962	50,484	53,218	53,356	53,307	2,57,327

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Revenue, Taxation, and Registration.

The ferries, bungalows, and encamping grounds have already been noticed at pages 79,80, and the cattle-pounds at page 82. The only *nazúl* properties consist of 14 shops attached to the *serai* at Moga, a house for the *tahsildár* at the same place, and a small stable, in front of the tahsíl at Zíra. A rent of Rs. 116 per annum is derived from the shops. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII. and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this chapter, in which the land-revenue administration of the district is treated of.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government and aided, middle, and primary schools of the district. There is no high school in the district; there are six middle schools for boys—one in the city of Ferozepore, and one in the cantonment *sadár bazár* both Anglo-vernacular; four vernacular middle schools at Moga, Butár, Zíra, and Dharmkôt. The primary schools for boys are situated at Khai, Waghewala, Alfoki, Zakkhoke, Sultán Khánwála, Ghalkhurd, Moodkee, Rattakhera, Mamdot, and Pheru Shahr in the Ferozepore tahsíl; at Nathana, Kaliyan, Mahraj, Sangatpur, Zanda, Baghapuráна, Rania, Badhni, Daodhar, Churchak, Gholia kalan, Kokri, Lopon, Salihna, Dáulatpúr, Daroli, Chandnaya, and Ghal Khán in the Moga tahsíl; at Jalálábad, Kishnpúr, Sherpur, Kot Sadr Khán, Kot Isa Khán, Makhu, Fatehgarh, Khosa, Randhir Singh, Bharána, Talwandi, Mallanwála and Bhindar kalan in the Zíra tahsíl; and at Harike, Muktsar, Sohnewála, Kanyanwáli, Jalálábad, and Gurú Har Sahai in the Muktsar tahsíl. Besides these, there are girls' primary schools—two in the city of Ferozepore, one at Zíra, one at Dharmkôt, and one at Muktsar, and an aided one in the cantonment. At Jalálábad, in the Muktsar tahsíl, there is a Hindí school attached to the primary school. Among the indigenous schools those situated at Jalálábad, Kot Bhai, and Ferozepore deserve special notice. The number of boys attending the schools under the management of the Deputy Commissioner amounts to 2,876, with an average daily attendance of about 2,237. The indigenous schools above mentioned are supported by voluntary contribution, the fees being very small; and the boys who attend the indigenous schools are chiefly sons of cultivators.

The district school.

This school was founded in A.D. 1855. It was at first a Hindí school, but gradually Persian was introduced, and in 1875 it became a Government Anglo-vernacular middle school. It is situated outside the Delhi gate of the city of Ferozepore. The school-house consists of two large rooms separated by a passage. It has a verandah and a small garden. The room on the city side is devoted to the middle and upper primary departments, and the other to the lower primary. Close to the school is a cricket-ground bought by the municipality. There are, besides, a city branch school in a public building, and a Hindí branch in a rented house. According to the new system, education is imparted up to the standard of the middle school examination. There are two departments in this school—middle and primary, the latter being again subdivided into upper and lower primary. The school is managed

The district school.

by a head master and three assistants, who are paid from provincial funds, and fourteen other teachers attached to the primary department on the grant-in-aid system.

The following comparative table shows the figures representing (a) the amount of expenditure ; (b) the number of pupils ; (c) results of examinations, during the last five official years, beginning from April 1871, and ending by 31st March 1883 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE, NUMBER OF PUPILS, AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS, FROM 1878-79 TO 1882-83, AT THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Year.	Expenditure.				No. of Pupils.		Results of Examinations.					
							Middle School.		*Upper Primary.*		*Lower Primary.*	
	Teachers from sanctioned establishment.	Teachers from non-sanctioned establishment.	Menial servants.	Scholarships.	Middle Department.	Primary Department.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Numb'er sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1878-79	2,645	2,612	552	402	169	341	12	8	16	7	47	28
1879-80	2,470	2,606	552	489	34	396	3	1	20	19	53	37
1880-81	2,475	2,539	552	488	39	380	5	5	38	34	54	50
1881-82	2,406	2,622	552	409	59	409	16	15	37	24	55	30
1882-83	2,423	2,560	552	657	98	343	22	18	44	31	48	41

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Medical.

There is a civil hospital at Ferozepore, a second class dispensary at Zíra, and a third-class at Muktsar. They are all under the general control of the civil surgeon, and in the immediate charge of an assistant surgeon and two hospital assistants. Besides the above-mentioned dispensaries, there is also a third-class dispensary at Jalálabad in Mamdot, which is wholly maintained by the Mamdot State. There is a lock hospital of the first class in cantonments, which was opened in 1867. Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the district dispensaries for the last few years.

Ferozepore Civil Hospital.

The date of the foundation of the Ferozepore Civil Hospital appears to be 1850. Formerly it was called a first class dispensary, but in the year 1881 it was raised from a first class dispensary to a Civil Hospital. It is situated about 112 yards south-east of the Delhi gate of the city. The building contains two large wards situated on either side of operating, examination, dispensing, waiting, and civil surgeon's office rooms. These wards are for male in-door patients, one being reserved exclusively for Hindús and the other for Muhammadans. There is a separate female ward close to the main building. A small house for small-pox or cholera cases is situated at some distance from the dispensary compound. The civil hospital can afford accommodation for 52 beds inclusive of the building now occupied by the police hospital. It is in charge of an assistant surgeon permanently attached to the hospital, under the supervision of the civil surgeon. The establishment consists of one compounder, one dresser, and menials. The number of major surgical operations performed during the last five years is shown in the margin.

Year.	No. of operations.
1878	49
1879	69
1880	70
1881	72
1882	88

Ecclesiastical.

St. Andrew's Memorial Church contains sittings for 586 persons, and is served by a chaplain on the Bengal establishment of the Church of England. There is no Roman Catholic chapel; but a building, capable of seating 174 persons, is rented for the purpose by Government. The services are conducted by a Roman Catholic chaplain. There is also a branch of the American Presbyterian Mission in the city. The minister officiates as chaplain to the Presbyterians among British troops, holding service for them in the prayer-room in cantonments.

Head-quarters of other departments.

The construction of that portion of the Rewarí-Ferozepore (State) Railway which is in the Ferozepore district, is under the charge of an Executive Engineer with a staff of two assistants, the whole being under the control of a Superintending Engineer whose head-quarters are at Delhi. The Sirhind Canal is under the charge of the Executive Engineer (4th division), with head-quarters at Ferozepore. The head-quarters of the Sirhind Canal circle, under the Superintending Engineer, are at Umbálla. The Grand Trunk Road from Gandasinghwála (including the bridge-of-boats in the cold weather and the ferry arrangement in the hot), to the 220th mile on the Lúdhiána road, is in immediate charge

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Head-quarters of other departments.

of an Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department, subordinate to the Executive Engineer, Lahore Provincial Division, at Lahore, under the control of the Superintending Engineer, 1st circle, with head-quarters at Rawal Pindi.

The military buildings, fort and arsenal, are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Multán Division, Military Works, with head-quarters at Ferozepore, and the Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore Commands, with head-quarters at Lahore. The telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the Assistant Superintendent at Umbálla. The district post offices are under the postmaster at Ferozepore, who is in direct subordination to the Postmaster-General of the Punjáb. The Executive Commissariat Officer is under the Deputy Commissary-General, upper circle, whose head-quarters are at Rawal Pindi.

Cantonments, troops, &c.

The district of Ferozepore has but one military station in it—the cantonment of Ferozepore itself, situated about five miles east from the river Sutlej and about two miles from the city of the same name, and 75 miles from Lúdhiána. The roads to Lahore, distance 45 miles, and to Lúdhiána, and also to the State of Farídkot are metalled. The cantonment is well laid out and timbered. Water is supplied by wells at an average depth of 25 to 30 feet in cold and hot weather respectively. The main feature of the station is the fort, which encloses the arsenal. This important and vast establishment is the source from which all the military stores and material are supplied to the southern part of the Punjáb and Deraját. The garrison of the fort consists of a detachment of British Infantry and a garrison battery with its proper armament of guns. The cantonment is situated on a flat, sandy plain, with no elevated features to relieve the monotony of the view.

The garrison consists of one Battery Field Artillery, one Regiment European Infantry, and one Native Regiment Infantry. The number of troops cantoned at Ferozepore in the summer of 1883 is shown in the margin. The divisional head-quarters of the garrison is at Lahore.

Station.	Regimental and Staff Officers	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.		
		Royal Artillery.	British Infantry.	Native Infantry
Ferozepore	8	264	..	..
	24	..	900	..
	7	..	..	699
Total ..	39	264	900	699

A large Commissiariat department is established here, and is the principal *depôt* for the supply of gun and siege train bullocks for the Punjáb. These fine animals are bred at the Government farm at Hissar and are drafted into the service at four years of age. There are about 1,000 bullocks kept up here at all seasons ready for immediate use, and about 150 camels.

The district contains a large number of carts which are used in the grain trade; and camels in large numbers could be obtained at a few days' notice.

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Cantonments, troops, &c.

The railway communication is still very deficient. The branch of the Scinde, Punjáb, and Delhi Railway from Raiwind to Gundasinghwála, 10 miles from the cantonment, was opened on 15th June. A line, metre gauge, is in course of construction between Riwarí, on the Riwarí State Railway, through Hissar, Sirsa, Farídkot, and Ferozepore. There is no rail to Lúdhiána direct. Within a radius of 20 miles are situated the famous battle-fields of the Sikh war.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX. gives figures for the principal items and totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin. Table No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX. shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current settlement will be found on the following pages.

Source of Revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Surplus warrant *talabanah*	817	43
Leases of gardens and groves	262	260
Fisher es	290	355
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue	3,628	328

Settlement of land revenue.

In 1840, Captain Lawrence made, for the first time, a five years' settlement of *pargana* Ferozepore consisting of 64 villages, the *jama* of which was fixed at Con p ny's rupees 19,000, inclusive of *inám* lands. This term expired in 1845 and Captain Nicholson then continued the settlement for one year longer at the same rate from *kharíf* 1845 to *rabi* 1846, and Mr. Daniell extended it for one year till the end of 1847; and Major F. Mackeson, the Commissioner and Superintendent, increased the amount of assessment by one-third, or to twenty-five thousand rupees, at which rate it remained till the revised settlement by Mr. Brandreth in 1855. The other *parganas* comprised in the Ferozepore district, and annexed from the Sikhs' Government at Lahore after the campaign of 1845, were also summarily assessed from 1846 till the end of 1856; but, owing to the absence of statistics, it is impossible to supply an accurate account of them. In 1856, the *iláka* of the Nawáb of Mamdot was summarily assessed after its annexation in November 1855. It consisted then of 242 villages and 70 *chaks*, which were surveyed and mapped under the supervision of Mr. Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, and Muhammad Sultan, Extra Assistant Commissioner. The total *jama* proposed amounted to Rs. 33,786 inclusive of the sum of Rs. 6,223, derived from lease of jungle tracks and the average rate of assessment was 12 annas a *ghumao*. Originally this settlement was sanctioned for a period of five years, but it lasted till the first regular settlement of *ilákas* Muktsar in 1871-75. The statements showing by tahsíls the *jama* of the district for the last year in which the summary settlement was in force, as compared with the *jama* of the regular settlement, is given on the following statement showing the *jama* of the Summary and Regular Settlements of Ferozepore district.

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Settlement of land revenue.

Name of Tahsil.		*Jama* of the Summary Settlements.			*Jama* of the Regular Settlement.			Remarks.
Ferozepore	..	67,014	14	3	85,410	..	..	Rs. 5,937 on account of *jama* of the eight villages of *ilaka* Chiruk are deducted, because these villages were given to Sardar Kalsia; and Rs. 63,993 are added to the *jama* of *ilaka* Mamdot, because its Regular Settlement had been effected in 1873.
Zira	..	1,57,085	1	..	1,86,814	..	..	
Moga ..	..	1,01,136	12	9	1,97,879	..	..	
Muktsar ..	..	1,00,939	..	..	1,11,487	..	..	
Total	..	4,26,175	12	..	5,81,590	..	..	

The operations of a Regular Settlement were set on foot under Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Deputy Commissioner of the district, early in 1852, and were brought to a close in 1855. The new assessment received sanction in the following year for a term of 30 years, to expire in 1883, with a proviso leaving the assessment of the Muktsar tahsíl open to revision after ten years. This course was adopted at Mr. Brandreth's own suggestion, on the ground that, the Muktsar villages had been only recently acquired, were in an exceedingly backward condition, and might be expected to develop rapidly. In accordance with this proviso, when the Montgomery district was placed under Settlement in 1868, the Muktsar tahsíl, together with the Mamdot territory (annexed in 1864), was added to the charge of the Settlement Officer of that district. The revision of the assessment was completed in 1871-72; and the term of the assessment for the district will now expire in 1883, except for Muktsar and Mamdot, which were settled for twenty years from 1872-73.

Summary and Regular Assessments compared.

The summary assessment of the district, as constituted at the time when Mr. Brandreth's Settlement operations commenced, amounted to Rs. 4,98,660, of which Rs. 3,77,409 represented the actual

Description.		Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.
Khálsa	..	Rs. 3,77,409	Rs. 4,10,369
Jagir and *Muafi*	..	„ 1,21,251	„ 93,069
Total	..	Rs. 4,98,660	Rs. 5,03,438

State revenue, the remainder (Rs. 1,21,251) being alienated in *jágír* or remitted as *muáfi*. Mr. Brandreth's assessment of the same area amounted to Rs. 5,03,438. The table given in the margin indicates the comparison between the two assessments. Before the conclusion of the Regular Settlement operations, however, other villages were attached to the district; and these being assessed at Rs. 1,16,238, the total assessment of the district, as finally concluded by Mr. Brandreth, was brought up to Rs. 6,19,676 of which the state share (*khálsa*) amounted to Rs. 4,46,385.

This assessment, however, was to be partly progressive; and the full sum here mentioned was not to be reached until after a period of years differing in different parts of the district. Taking the year 1855-56 as the first in which the new assessment took effect over the whole district, the following detail may be given of

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the initial and ultimate amounts of the revenue* :—

Tahsíl.	Revenue, 1855-56.	Ultimate revenue to be realized after term of years.	Year in which the revenue was to reach its full development.
Ferozepore	Rs. 72,915	Rs. 80,144	1873-74
Zira	" 1,40,260	" 1,49,223	1873-74
Moga	" 1,66,474	" 1,70,222	1864-65
Muktsar	" 23,492	" 37,255	1864-65
Total	Rs. 4,03,141	Rs. 4,36,84	...

Re-settlement of Muktsar and Mamdot.

In 1876, Mr. Purser reported his re-settlement of Muktsar and Mamdot. In the former he revised Mr. Brandreth's assessments, which had (as already explained) been announced for a term of ten years only. In the latter he made a First Regular Settlement. In Muktsar, Mr. Brandreth had imposed an initial demand of Rs. 47,477, rising gradually during its ten years' currency to Rs. 62,729; cultivation had since then increased by 81 per cent., and Mr. Purser finally assessed the tract at Rs. 98,330, being an increase of over 53 per cent. A further increase of Rs. 3,215 was demandable after ten years in certain villages in which the culturable area was exceedingly large.

In Mamdot, which had received an addition of 16 river estates since the Summary Settlement, the revenue had already been raised during currency of settlement, from Rs. 33,786, to Rs. 45,770. On the other hand, cultivation had increased by some 140 per cent. Mr. Purser assessed the tract at Rs. 63,993, rising to Rs. 67,440 after 10 years. The Settlement, both in Muktsar and Mamdot, was sanctioned for a term of 20 years, dating from the *kharíf* of 1872-73 in Mamdot, and of 1873-74 in Muktsar.

Current Settlement.

The Settlement now current has been described above, the Settlements and the dates on which they expire being distinct for Muktsar, Mamdot, and for the remainder of the district. Since the announcement of the demands, the normal operation of alluvion and diluvion and similar causes, has reduced the fixed land revenue demand to Rs. 5,16,405.

The incidence of the fixed demand per acre, as it stood in 1878-79, was Rs. 0-7-8 on cultivated, Rs. 0-6-5 on culturable, andRs. 0-5-9 on total area. The general revenue rates used for purposes of assessment are stated, as shown in the margin, at pages 635*ff* of the Famine Report (1879), the corresponding rates used at the previous settlement being also given for purposes of comparison.

Class of Land.	Years of Settlement.	Highest rate.	Lowest rate.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Irrigated from wells	1856	1 6	1 3
	1872	Per well 12 0	Per well 8 0
Moist (*sailab*) ...	1856	0 14	0 14
	1872	0 13	0 6
Dry	1856	0 9	0 6
	1872	0 13	0 6

* The figures of this statement are taken from an appendix to Mr. Brandreth's report. It will be seen that the total does not agree with that before given (Rs. 4,46,385). The latter figure, however, is probably correct (it is taken from the body of the report, para. 174); and the figures of the tabular statements must be taken as approximate only.

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The areas upon which the revenue is collected are shown in Table No. XIV., while Table No. XXIX. shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI., Balances, remissions, and *takavi* advances. Tables No. XXXII., Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIA., Registration.

Cesses.

Government lands, forests, &c.

The cesses levied upon and in addition to the land revenue are shown in the margin, in percentages. Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates. Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. There are no forests in the district.

Cess.	Ferozepore, Moga, Zira.			Mukhi and Mamdot.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Local rate ..	8	5	4	8	5	4
Lambardárs ..	5	0	0	5	0	0
Patwáris	4	11	0	4	8	0
Road	1	0	0	1	0	0
School	1	0	0	1	0	0
Post	0	8	0	0	8	0
Chief headmen ..		..		1	0	0
Zaildárs		..		1	0	0

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each tahsíl as the figures stood in 1881-82. The principal *jágírs* are those of Mamdot, Mahráj, and Bhúchan, the Bhaís of Arnauli, Sidhúwál and Jhúmba, and the Sodhís of Buchoke.

Minor assignments.

Mr. Brandreth thus describes the origin of the minor revenue-free grants of the district:—

"It is impossible within reasonable limits to describe all the different kinds of grants that have been upheld. Those conferred in perpetuity are generally for the support of Hindú or Muhammadan places of worship, for the maintenance of tombs, for keeping up *dharmsalas* or resting-places for travellers, for schools, for perpetual almsgivings, and such like purposes. The Rání of Ferozepore always gave a small maintenance in land to the widows or heirs of those who fell in the numerous wars which she waged against her neighbour, the Chief of Farídkot. The Kardárs of the Lahore Government gave small rent-free tenures to those who had rendered them any service, to *fakírs*, to those who sunk wells for the public good, &c. These and such like grants have been upheld either for life or for the term of Settlement. Besides the rent-free tenures referred to above, there are also villages and shares in villages, and separate plots rent-free in the *pargana* of Kot-Kapúra, which was made over to the Rája of Farídkot as a reward for the good services rendered by him during the Sutlej campaign, and regarding which it has been decided by superior authority that a separate account should be taken of them. The value of these estates is Rs. 9,143, of which Rs. 1,416 have been confirmed in perpetuity. In lieu of the remainder, as it lapses by the deaths of the present occupants, certain villages on the borders of this district, and now belonging to Farídkot, will be annexed."

Administration of inundation canals.

A full account of the introduction and the history of the inundation canals of the Ferozepore district, to be found in the printed reports of 1875, by Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, C.S., and that of Colonel Grey, for 1876-77. These canals are in charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner as Superintendent, who has under him, one Assistant Superintendent, an overseer, two *naib-tahsíldars*, five *darogahs*, and a few other subordinate officials. The total cost of the establishment for the Ferozepore canals i

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Administration of inundation canals.

about Rs. 9,800 per annum. The Extra-Assistant Commissioner in charge has judicial powers, which are confined to cases connected with the administration of the canals. From September 1883, the canals of the Fazilka tahsíl in the Sirsa district have also been placed under the charge of the Ferozepore establishment with some addition thereto, sanctioned by the Government, the annual cost of which amounts to about Rs. 1,200. Thus the entire cost of the present canal establishment is about Rs. 11,000 per annum. About the middle of October of each year, when all the canals are dry, the Extra Assistant Commissioner starts on tour, and inspects every head of the canals, and whenever a change in the course of the river makes it necessary to find a new head for any of the canals, a suitable head is searched out there and then, and the overseer is ordered to survey it at once, in order to fit it into the existing channel of the canal; at the same time the silt deposited by the canals during the previous season is measured up, and thus it is found for each canal how much work the *abnosh* has to do by dividing the cubic contents of the whole work of the number of acres irrigated by the same canal. When it is found how much work is to be done by each *abnosh* village on the different canals, orders are issued for the clearance of silt, and while this is being done by the people themselves under the supervision of the out-door establishment, such as *naib-tahsíldars* and *darogahs*, &c., the Extra Assistant Commissioner and his assistant go round and see the work carried on. When all the work is completed, it is examined by the surveyor; and, if found correct, passed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, which generally takes place from end of April to end of May in every year, while the canals are opened. While the canals are running, the out-door establishment look after the embankments and *bunds* during the time of high floods, special watchmen are appointed to watch the *bunds* and embankments night and day; and in the meanwhile the heads of the canals are inspected by the head office establishment, as the occasion requires to find out how the heads of the canals are drawing water from the river.

About the middle of October, when all the land that could be irrigated, has been irrigated, the *patwári* and the *mírāb* (*vide* note on the method of irrigation) measure up the irrigated acreage in their circle, which measurement is subsequently examined by the *darogah* of the canal, the *naib-tahsíldar*, and the Assistant Superintendent, and some time, if need be, by the *tahsíldar* and the Extra Assistant Commissioner. When all the measurements of the irrigated area are finished, and papers received at the canal office, a date is fixed during the month of December of each year, to hold a general meeting at a central point presided over by the Deputy Commissioner; hitherto such meetings have been held at Zíra, which was the centre of irrigation as regards the Ferozepore district; but since the addition of the Fazilka canals to this district, it has been decided that, considering the distance of the Fazilka *abnoshes* have to come, Ferozepore is the most suitable place for the general assemblage of the *abnoshes*

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Administration of inundation canals.

which take place for the purpose of fixing the *bách*, or rate, for the ensuing year, which is done as follows :—

First, the detail of the area irrigated by each canal is rea before the meeting, then the charges for the approaching year (beginning from April) are considered ; and the latter distributed over the former. The rate *per acre* is found, which varies according to the increase and decrease in irrigation in each year. The highest rate hitherto charged was Re. 0-4-0 per acre, and the lowest Re. 0-2-3. Each canal has a certain number of *mírábs*, or water distributors, whose duty it is to assist the *darogah* of the canal in fixing the terms for the *abnoshes* for taking water. These *mírábs* are, as a general rule, appointed from such lambardárs and landholders, as have helped the cause of irrigation, and take an interest in the development of the scheme, and are paid four pies for every acre irrigated, which amount, together with the two pies per acre for the *patwári*, who measures the irrigated acreage, is charged to the *abnosh* in addition to the rate, or *bách* which the latter has to pay for the maintenance of the establishment. Hitherto these canals have irrigated over 93,000 acres in one season. Two branches of the Sirhind Canal will flow through the district. The former of these is the Abohar branch, which is already constructed, and the latter is the Bhathinda branch, now in course of making. On the Abohar branch there is a canal *choki* at Daodhar, where the canal is bridged ; and other *chokís* are being now built at Chakar on the Manoki *rájbahá*, and at Chuhar *chak* on the Jagraon *rájbahá*. On the Bhathinda branch *chokís* are contemplated at Pohla, about one mile from the *thána* of Nathana and at Jhumba.

The Abohar branch of the Sirhind Canal crosses the district in a direction generally north-east and south-west, entering it at $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its length in the lands of Dhaodar. At this point the width at bed level is 74 feet, and is designed to carry a maximum depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water. It is bridged at the following points :—

42	miles,	Daodhar lock and fall, inspection *choki*.
46	,,	Wadni.
50	,,	Gholia fall, inspection *choki*.
54	,,	Phulewála.
58	,,	Chihowal fall, inspection *choki*.
64	,,	Samailsar.
66	,,	Samailsar fall, inspection *choki*.
72	,,	Sibian fall.
77	,,	Dhaipi (Farídkot State), inspection *choki*.
81	,,	Nau Harri (Farídkot State) fall.
86	,,	Puranah Harri.
90	,,	Assabutar, inspection *choki*.
94	,,	Bhullar.
99	,,	Sotha.
102	,,	Máhárajwála, inspection *choki*.

Besides these bridges for general traffic, some foot bridge are about to be built for village communication. In additio

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to the inspection *chokís* mentioned above, others have been built, *viz.* :—

Marí rájbahá.

10 miles ... ... Chída.

Jaitu rájbahá.

9 miles ... ... Jaitu (Nabha State).
19 " ... ... Mallan.
27 " ... ... Chateana.

Farídkot rájbahá.

8 miles ... ... Dewiwála (Farídkot State).
17 " ... ... Dhionawála (Farídkot State).
27 " ... ... Viring.

At the 48th mile of the Abohar branch, the Sutlej navigation channel takes a turn, and running in a north-westerly direction tails into the river Sutlej between the villages of Pallah and Maygah. This branch has a total length of 47 miles and bed width of 30 feet; the banks, however, have been so arranged as to allow of its being widened to 60 feet hereafter if necessary. No irrigation is contemplated from this branch, which, although designed so that in exceptional circumstances it can be used as an escape for the Abohar branch, is intended for navigation purposes only. It is bridged at the following places :—

0 miles, Rannia lock.
5 " Chirak lock and fall.
10 " Gill lock and fall, inspection *chokí*.
15 " Jaimalwála lock and fall.
19 " Barra Ghar, lock and fall.
22 " Phidda lock and fall, inspection *chokí*.
24 " Moodkee.
27 " Patli lock and fall.
32 " Gall lock and fall, flour mills.
33 " Feroze Shah, inspection *chokí*.
36 " Ugoki lock and fall.
40 " Walloor, inspection *chokí*
45 " Isewála.

At the tail lock and fall at Pallah there is an inspection *chokí*; and a foot-way over the canal *ghats* for village communication, having also been provided at the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 28th, and 45th miles of the branch, good unmetalled roads for country carts have been made along the boundaries of both the Abohar branch and Sutlej navigation channel; all the inspection *chokís* are furnished.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Ferozepore district :—

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ferozepore	Ferozepore	39,570	23,971	15,599
Zira...	Dharmkot	6,007	3,183	2,824
	Zira	3,492	1,929	1,563
	Makhu	1,658	911	747
Moga	Moga	6,430	3,588	2,842
	Mahraj	5,758	3,150	2,608
Muktsar	Muktsar	3,125	1,689	1,436

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns, and the number of houses in each, are shown in Table XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table XIX. and its appendix, and Table XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population ; its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings ; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Ferozepore town : Description.

The town of Ferozepore is situate in N. latitude 30°55′ and E. longitude 78°40′, 645 feet above the sea level, on the old high bank of the Sutlej, 3½ miles from the present bed of the river. The general appearance of the town from a distance is not very attractive, there being no buildings of note to catch the eye. It is surrounded completely by a *kachcha* wall with ten gates of which the Delhi and Lúdhiána towards the south, the Makhu towards the east, the Bansanwála towards the north, and the Kasúr and Multán gates on the west, are the principal. By far the greater portion of the grain traffic enters the city by the Lúdhiána gate.

A metalled circular road girdles the wall round the city, and is 23,870 feet long. Some of the gardens in the city belonging to the native inhabitants lie along this road. The town is surrounded on all sides by suburbs more than 12 in number.

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

The prinicipal of them are Bastí Rahman Tiharia towards the south opposite the jail, Bastí Tankanwálí, towards the south-east, Bastí Shaikhanwálí in the east, Bastí Kambohan in the north, and Bastí Bhattian towards the west of the city.

Ferozepore town : Description.

The town itself is divided into two parts by the main *bázar*, which runs from the Delhi gate in the south to the Bansanwála gate in the north, and in which are to be found the shops of almost all the principal men in the city. The other streets are of less importance and have nothing remarkable in them except the Lúdhiána gate *bázar*, where country carts are prepared in large numbers, and for which there is a large demand in the district for the carriage of grain from one part of the country to the other. There are three principal markets in the city—*viz*., Mandí Shikarpurian, Mandí Nauharian, and Ganj Ramjí Dass. The first is, perhaps, the finest of them all, surrounded on all sides with large double-storeyed buildings of the rich men carrying on trade in iron in this market. The other two are chiefly remarkable for extensive dealings in grain, that take place in them, besides their being used as *depôts* for the storage of grain.

The streets of the city are generally wide and well paved, but the drainage system is very defective, and stands much in need of improvement. The Municipality have under consideration a new drainage scheme which, when carried out, would greatly enhance the healthiness of the town. Wells, of which there is a large number within the city, constitute at present the only source of water-supply of the town. The water is generally good, but it is believed that the water-table has greatly risen in almost all the wells since the opening of the district canals, of which three are to be found within the municipal limits. One of these canals runs round the greater part of the city.

Ferozepore can boast of no buildings of any architectural importance. The only one that deserves mention in this place is the Hindú temple, called the *Ganga mandar*, having a small garden attached to it, and situate near the Bansanwála gate.

The old fort of the city is now no more, but some traces of it are still left ; and a tomb of a Muhammadan saint, called Núr Shah Valí, situate on an eminence, indicates the site of the fort. The tomb is considered by the Muhammadan community to be a place of great sanctity, and even now large numbers gather around it every Thursday. There are two tanks in the city—one inside the walls, called *Raní-ka-taláb* after Raní Lachman Kaur, once the Governor of Ferozepore; and the other outside the Delhi gate and built by the Municipality. Both of these tanks are fed by water from the district canal (the Shahrwah) which is now stopped, but which it is expected will be opened soon. The principal buildings outside the city are the dispensary and the school-house, both situate opposite to each other on the Knox road about 100 yards from the Delhi gate. The municipal Hall is a fine buiding erected at the expense of the Municipality, has a small garden attached to it, and is also situate on the Knox road a little further from the

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments

Ferozepore town: Description.

dispensary and the school-house. Still further towards the cantonments and on the left side of the Knox Road is the Ferozepore jail, having a garden attached to it. There are four *sarais* outside the city, of which the principal are one belonging to Rai Nagar Mal, and situate on the Knox Road close to the dispensary, and another belonging to Lala Ram Kaur.

Cantonments.

The cantonments lie to the south at a distance of about two miles from the city. They are connected with the city by the Knox Road, the most beautiful road in the whole station. Large shady trees and green grass line the whole length of the road on both sides; and it is kept clean and well sprinkled with water by the municipality, and is resorted to for evening walks and drives by all sections of the community. The district court-house is situate within the cantonment limits. The cantonments were first constituted in the year 1839, since when they have been continuously occupied by troops. The garrison is noticed at page 86.

History.

Ferozepore was founded, according to tradition, in the time of Feroz Shah, Emperor of Delhi, A.D. 1351-1387, but was in a declining state at the period of British annexation. According to a census taken by Sir Henry Lawrence, in 1838, the population was 2,732; and in 1841, chiefly through the exertions of Sir Henry Lawrence, it had risen to 4,841. The market-place towards the east of the old fort was built by him, and the main *bazár* was also completed under his directions; the oldest street in the town being the one now called the Purána Bazár. Since the successful close of the first Sikh war, the peace of the district has never been broken, except during the Mutiny in 1857, when one of the native regiments stationed at Ferozepore broke out into revolt and plundered and destroyed the buildings of the cantonments. The arsenal and magazine were, however, saved without loss of life, and the mutineers subsequently dispersed.

Population and vital statistics.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	36,453	22,080	14,373
	1881	39,570	23,971	15,599
Municipal limits	1868	20,592	...	...
	1875	15,168	...	...
	1881	20,870	...	...

Town or suburb.	Population. 1868.	Population. 1831.
Ferozepore town	20,592	14,985
Basti Kamboan		1,268
,, Mamna		1,133
,, Bhattian		802
,, Tankanwali		800
Minor Bastis		1,882
Cantonments	15,861	18,700
Total ...	36,453	39,570

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

was in many cases doubtful. It would appear from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, that in 1868 several outlying hamlets were wrongly included in the enumeration; while since 1875 the municipal limits have been extended so as to embrace the suburbs of Dhúnd kalán and Dhúnd khurd.

Population and vital statistics.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given in the margin, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census. The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Year.	*Birth-rates.*			*Death-rates.*		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	..	..	..	10	9	11
1869 ..	..	..	..	22	23	20
1870 ..	23	20	15	30	28	32
1871 ..	40	37	18	34	32	37
1872 ..	36	19	10	37	32	41
1873 ..	28	17	5	36	34	39
1874 ..	37	21	14	21	20	23
1875 ..	32	17	22	34	31	37
1876 ..	30	18	19	86	82	92
1877 ..	26	15	17	33	34	32
1878 ..	50	27	16	88	77	102
1879 ..	32	18	11	58	63	52
1880 ..	48	27	13	49	49	48
1881 ..	47	24	17	52	49	55
Average ..	37	20	14	45	43	47

Taxation, trade, &c.

The municipality of Ferozepore was first constituted in December 1867. It is now a municipality of the second class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as president, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Engineer, and the head master, district school, as *ex-officio* members; and 14 nominated members, of whom one is an official and 13 non-officials. The income of the municipality is chiefly derived from octroi levied on almost all goods brought within the municipal limits.

The district of Ferozepore is pre-eminently the grain-producing district of the Punjáb, the staple articles being gram, wheat, and rape seed. The wheat trade has of late been considerably developed, and large quantities are exported to Karachi for shipment to Europe. The town is a favourite *depôt* for the storage of grain, which remains collected in immense quantities and is re-exported whenever favourable opportunity is found by the grain dealers. Iron is also imported in large quantities direct from England, and is then sent out for distribution in the adjoining districts.

Institutions and public buildings.

The only institutions in the town itself are the charitable dispensary and the District School giving instruction up to the middle school standard. There is an orphan asylum within the cantonments, kept up by the local Arya Samaj; Hindú and Muhammadan orphans are well brought up and receive a good training. The expenses of the asylum are defrayed from subscriptions and donations of private individuals.

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
Dharmkot town.

Dharmkot is a small town of 6,007 inhabitants, situated on the old route to Lúdhiána from Ferozepore. The original name of Katalpúr was changed to Dharmkot by the Sikh chief Tára Singh Dallewála, in 1760, when he subdued the *ilákas* of Kiriál and Jalálabad, and built a fort and established himself here. The fort has now disappeared. This place is only a few miles from the Grand Trunk Road between the above two towns; and, as it has a good *bazár* and is the only town in this neighbourhood, a considerable trade is carried on here in piece-goods, which are brought to this market, *viâ* Lúdhiána, and sold to all the people in the neighbourhood. There are some well-to-do native merchants here who possess masonry houses of two and three storeys high. There is no wall around Dharmkot, nor is there any building of importance. It has a good *bazár* of mostly masonry shops, a *thana* and school-house, and a masonry *sarai* with a good well in it, and two rooms for European travellers on each side of the sarai. The municipality consists of seven members, who are building a masonry tank near the town. The members are appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. and is derived from a tax levied on all goods brought in for sale. There are no *chaukidárs*, but a police establishment maintained by the municipality. Formerly the head-quarters of the *tahsíl* were located at Dharmkot. About thirty years ago the *tahsíl* was removed to Zíra, but it appears that Dharmkot has not suffered in any way from this change. The railway line between Lúdhiána and Ferozepore now in contemplation, if constructed, is likely to pass not far from this place, which will probably add to its importance.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,379	2,750	2,629
	1881	6,007	3,183	2,824
Municipal limits	1868	5,379	...	...
	1-75	5,467	...	...
	1881	6,007	...	...

Zíra town.

Zíra is a small place of 3,492 inhabitants situated on the old *kacha* road from Ferozepore to Lúdhiána, about 12 miles from the Grand Trunk Road, and 26 miles south-east of Ferozepore. The grain produced here, as also in the adjacent villages, goes to Ferozepore and Lúdhiána districts, which are both export markets. The town contains mostly mud houses, a *pakka* tank (not quite complete yet) and a few *pakka* shops. It has two *bazárs* (no grain market), a *tahsíl*, *thana*, school house, a dispensary, a small house for the municipality, and a *pakka sarai* with a good well near it, and two rooms on each side of the *sarai* for European travellers. It has no walls. One of the inundation canals passes through Zíra and has improved the appearance of this place by the gardens which have been planted near and at Zíra, as also six water mills,

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Zíra town.

worked by the canal during the inundation season. There is also a house for stallion horses and a donkey, kept here by Government for breeding purposes. The municipal committee consists of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought in for sale. There are no *chaukidars* here, but a police establishment maintained by the municipality. Zíra was formerly a very small village when the head-quarters of the *tahsíl* were at Dharmkot, but since the transfer of the *tahsíl* from Dharmkot to Zíra, about 30 years ago, this place has much improved in every respect, and is increasing in size gradually. In 1853 its population was only 2,702 souls. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	3,010	1,583	1,427
	1881	3,492	1,929	1,563
Municipal limits	1868	3,010	...	...
	1875	3,471	...	...
	1881	3,492	...	...

Makhu town.

Makhu is a small place of 1,658 inhabitants, not far from the left bank of the Sutlej, and is situated on the north-east corner of, and about 12 miles from, Zíra. Although there is no market in this place, but a considerable trade in *gúr* and *shakar* (country brown and coarse sugar) is carried on here owing to the fact that this small town is just on the road which comes from the Moga side of the district and leads on to the Jalandhár district by a ferry on the Sutlej. The place is an unpretentious collection of native houses without a wall or any building of importance. It has single *bazár*, a *thana*, school-house, a *pakka sarai* with one room for European travellers, and a good well in it. The Municipality consists of five members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought in for sale. Makhu was a very small place formerly, but since the introduction of the inundation canals by Colonel Grey there is a perceptible improvement in the condition of this place as also in the villages round about, though it is improbable that it should ever become a large commercial town of any importance. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	1,065	590	475
	1881	1,658	911	417
Municipal limits ...	1868	1,065	...	...
	1875	1,713	...	...
	1881	1,658	...	...

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
Moga town.

Moga is a large village of mud houses and shops containing 6,430 inhabitants. The village itself is situated about a mile from the Grand Trunk Road between Ferozepore and Lúdhiána ; but the *tahsíl* and other public buildings stand just on the said road about 35 miles from Ferozepore and 41 from Lúdhiána. There is a considerable trade in grain carried on at Moga and its vicinity with Lúdhiána on the one side and Ferozepore on the other, both being large grain markets and export towns. The village of Moga (it can hardly be called a town) has no wall and possesses no building of any importance ; it is divided into two parts, or *pattis*, each of which has a single small *bazár* of mostly *kacha* shops. There is no grain market here, as the cultivators of this place, as also those of its neighbourhood, take the agricultural produce of their locality in their own carts to Lúdhiána and Ferozepore. There is a school-house, and no dispensary. The *thana* is included in the same building with the *tahsíl*, with a rest-house for police and district officers. There is a *pakka sarai* and a small *bazár* opposite the *tahsíl* and a *pakka* tank which is filled in the rainy season with rain water. The water of Moga is brackish but healthy. There is no encamping-ground at Moga as it is in the middle of two encamping grounds—Dagru and Mehna. The municipal committee of the village of Moga consists of eight members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The municipality was constituted in June 1883. Its income is derived from octroi or *chungi* tax levied on all goods which come in for sale. More than 30 years ago, when the *tahsíl* was established at Moga, this village was very small and of little local importance, but it has since improved a great deal owing to the Grand Trunk Road going through it to the two great trading towns ; and it is possible that when the railway line between Ferozepore and Lúdhiána, now in contemplation, is completed, this village may become a populous town on account of its being the centre of the grain producing part of the district. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken ; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	4,844	2,600	2,244
1881 ...	6,430	3,588	2,842

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Moga Taraf Mela Singh ...	2 605	3,129
do. do. Jit Singh ...	2,239	2,724
Suburbs	Included in the above	577

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Town of Maharáj.

Maharáj is a Sikh village of 5,758 inhabitants situated to the south-east of, and about 36 miles from, Moga *tahsíl*. It is really an aggregation of four large villages, the head-quarters of the Maharajkián Jats, a branch of the Phulkián clan, to which belong the Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabba. A great excavation, out of which earth to build the town was dug, is looked upon as sacred, and offerings are made monthly to the guardian priest, who is elected by the whole community. The Maharájkián, who are *jágirdárs* of the surrounding country, form a distinct community. Physically they are a fine race; but they are difficult to control, very litigious, and tenacious of their rights. They have the reputation of eating opium to excess. Maharáj, although a large village, is not of any importance from a mercantile point of view. It is in the heart of the *rohi* or rain land, and the most sandy part of the district. The agricultural produce of this place and its neighbourhood are taken to Lúdhiána for sale. This village contains roomy mud houses and mud shops scattered all over the village without any regular *bazár*. There is no grain market, no *thana*, *sarai*, or any other building of importance. There is no municipality here. The six *chaukidárs* are paid by a *chaukidári* tax levied per hearth on all residents. No change worthy of notice has taken place in this village during the last 30 years, but now that a branch of the Sirhind Canal has passed through the lands of Maharáj, great results are anticipated. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	5,681	3,126	2,555
1881	5,758	3,150	2,608

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Mahraj Patti Karam Chand ..	1,831	1,927
Do. Kalaki	1,651	1,638
Do. Sanwal	1,170	1,270
Do Sandli	1,029	923

Town of Muktsar.

Muktsar is a small town of 3,125 inhabitants, about 35 miles to the south of Ferozepore, and about 20 miles from the river Sutlej. It is the largest town and principal trade-mart of the western portion of the district; but its importance is only local and is due to the fact that the roads leading to this place from Ferozepore and Sirsa, &c., are very sandy, and in several places almost impassable by bullock carts. However, many cultivators of this neighbourhood convey their agricultural produce by going round *via* Farídkot, between which and Ferozepore a metalled road has recently been

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Muktsar town.

constructed. The town itself is an ordinary collection of native houses mostly *kacha*, but a few *pakka* buildings, some of which are two to three storeys high, and a wide *pakka bazár* improves its appearance ; especially the *pakka* Sikh shrine or *gurdwará* which stands on a large tank adds not only to the appearance of the place but also to its importance. It is said that Guru Gobind Singh fought a battle here with the Muhammadan king, and the place has since become a sacred one to the Sikhs of the surrounding districts. The construction of the tank began during Mahárája Ranjit Singh's time, and was completed by the help of the Rajás of Patiala, Jhínd, Nabha, and Farídkot.

A grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum has been sanctioned by Government, which is spent in keeping up a *langar*, or public food-house, where every day poor men and travellers are fed, and also for other necessary expenses, as repairs to the shrine, &c. A large fair is held here every year about the middle of January, when 30,000 to 50,000 people assemble here for two days to wash in the tank, which seldom has water enough to bathe so large a number (see *ante* page 41). Muktsar has a single *bazár* of mostly *pakka* shops without any wall round the town. There is a school house, a municipal committee house, a dispensary, *tahsíl*, *thana*, and a *pakka sarai* with encamping-ground, and a good well in the *sarai*; and two rooms on each side of it for European travellers. Recently some buildings have been erected by the railway authorities in anticipation of the construction of the line between Muktsar and Kot-Kapúra.

The municipal committee consists of six members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax levied on the goods brought in for sale. The place is gradually increasing both in size and importance, especially on account of the railway line which is to pass through Muktsar. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875 ; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful.

Limits of enumeration	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	4,694	3,434	1,260
	1881	3,125	1,689	1,436
Municipal limits	1868	4,694	...	...
	1875	2,983	...	...
	1881	3,125	...	...

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

"ARYA PRESS," LAHORE.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Annual Averages.			Annual Averages.	
MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.	MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January ..	1	4	September ..	2	20
February ..	2	7	October ..	1	3
March ..	2	10	November ..	..	1
April ..	1	8	December ..	1	6
May ..	1	6	1st October to 1st January ..	1	9
June ..	2	16	1st January to 1st April ..	5	21
July ..	6	56	1st April to 1st October ..	17	153
August ..	4	47	Whole year ..	22	184

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
	Average fall in tenths of an inch from 1873-74 to 1877-78.			
Tahsil Stations.	1st October to 1st January	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October	Whole year.
Ferozepore ..				
Zira ..	98	..	173	271
Moga ..	48	..	209	257
Muktsar ..	41	2	106	149

Note.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1		2	3	4	5	6
		District.	Tahsil Ferozepore.	Tahsil. Zira.	Tahsil. Moga.	Tahsil. Muktsar.
Total square miles		2,752	495	500	811	946
Cultivated square miles		2,100	354	407	733	606
Culturable square miles		432	81	43	48	260
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)		2,052	323	390	711	628
Total population		650,519	153,168	164,548	221,169	111,634
Urban population		66,040	39,570	11,157	12,188	3,125
Rural population		584,479	113,598	153,391	208,981	108,509
Total population per square mile		236	309	329	273	118
Rural population per square mile		212	229	307	258	115
Towns & villages.	Over 10,000 souls	1	1	..	..	..
	5,000 to 10,000	3	..	1	2	..
	3,000 to 5,000	12	1	2	8	1
	2,000 to 3,000	30	..	5	22	3
	1,000 to 2,000	103	16	23	53	11
	500 to 1,000	213	47	68	55	43
	Under 500	827	258	245	59	265
	Total	1,189	323	344	199	323
Occupied houses ..	Towns	10,832	7,035	1,605	1,758	434
	Villages	63,597	10,656	16,714	24,779	11,448
Unoccupied houses ..	Towns	4,447	3,062	998	285	102
	Villages	10,540	2,865	2,860	3,095	1,720
Resident families ..	Towns	17,973	11,640	2,831	2,789	713
	Villages	124,490	23,940	33,827	44,739	21,984

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1 and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable, and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. 1 and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MALES PER 1,000 OF BOTH SEXES.		DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY TAHSILS.			
DISTRICTS.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Ferozepore.	Zira.	Moga.	Muktsar.
Sirsa ..	4,800	7,790	416	560	643	115	680	3,362
Umballa ..	1,614	633	532	649	677	234	546	157
Ludhiana ..	14,282	10,265	384	396	1,120	3,261	9,119	782
Jullundur ..	10,632	6,203	530	397	1,722	5,641	2,920	349
Hoshiarpur ..	7,265	329	587	684	986	1,774	3,961	544
Amritsar ..	7,691	2,221	617	235	2,456	3,946	930	359
Gurdaspur ..	2,859	231	621	532	950	1,241	496	172
Sialkot ..	1,277	116	644	603	893	172	117	95
Lahore ..	15,773	10,816	565	442	9,503	2,362	396	3,512
Montgomery ..	3,541	2,148	426	512	394	107	30	3,010
Native States ..	38,252	31,007	378	400	5,035	5,110	19,002	9,105
N. W. P. and Oudh ..	8,184	..	652	..	7,105	184	651	294
Rajputana ..	2,100	..	603	..	1,037	44	495	524

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DISTRICT.			TAHSILS.				Villages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Ferozepore.	Zira.	Moga.	Muktsar.	
Persons ..	650,519	..	..	153,168	164,548	221,169	111,634	584,479
Males ..	..	357,319	..	86,366	89,047	121,076	60,830	318,898
Females ..	..	..	293,200	66,802	75,501	100,093	50,804	265,581
Hindus ..	168,645	93,910	74,735	34,334	30,815	66,936	36,560	140,862
Sikhs ..	168,816	93,490	75,326	15,034	25,840	105,025	22,917	159,757
Jains ..	811	479	332	147	338	107	219	537
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians ..	9	7	2	9	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	310,552	168,073	142,479	101,963	107,555	49,096	51,938	283,306
Christians ..	1,686	1,360	326	1,681	..	5	..	17
Others and unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European and Eurasian Christians ..	1,590	1,311	279	1,585	..	5	..	..
Sunnis ..	298,636	161,642	136,994	96,234	105,202	48,621	48,579	272,117
Shiahs ..	1,225	648	577	363	404	435	23	985
Wahabis ..	190	96	94	4	..	9	177	190

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		DISTRIBUTION BY TAHSILS.			
Language.	District.	Ferozepore.	Zira.	Moga.	Muktsar.
Hindustani ..	15,450	12,957	197	983	1,313
Panjabi ..	633,110	138,382	164,266	220,174	110,288
Pashtu ..	256	218	..	5	33
Pahari ..	37	21	16	..	..
Kashmiri ..	26	24	2	..	..
Persian ..	9	9	..	..	..
English ..	1,539	1,534	..	5	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Total Numbers.			Males, by religion.				Proportion per mille of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman	
	Total population ..	650,519	357,319	293,200	93,910	93,490	479	168,073	1,000
6	Pathan ..	3,122	1,807	1,315	..	..	..	1,807	5
1	Jat ..	186,576	102,990	83,586	13,235	75,338	..	14,417	287
2	Rajput ..	39,538	21,444	18,094	1,924	169	..	19,351	61
46	Dogar ..	14,443	7,988	6,460	..	..	..	7,983	22
8	Gujar ..	12,013	6,518	5,495	22	..	..	6,496	19
7	Arain ..	51,043	27,293	23,750	2	1	..	27,290	78
33	Kamboh ..	5,208	2,758	2,450	701	50	..	2,007	8
51	Mahtam ..	5,954	3,108	2,846	2,515	17	..	576	9
17	Shekh ..	6,806	3,840	2,966	..	..	..	3,840	10
3	Brahman ..	12,079	7,051	5,028	6,924	124	3	...	19
24	Saiyad ..	3,134	1,692	1,442	..	..	..	1,692	5
35	Faqir ..	3,651	2,175	1,476	352	11	..	1,812	6
21	Nai ..	9,794	5,254	4,540	1,497	942	..	2,815	15
25	Mirasi ..	7,434	3,997	3,437	4	..	..	3,993	11
14	Banya ..	11,451	6,402	5,049	6,283	41	78	..	18
16	Khatri ..	9,174	5,331	3,843	4,940	391	..	..	14
10	Arora ..	13,306	7,380	5,926	6,862	518	..	..	20
71	Bawaria ..	8,130	4,081	4,049	3,496	549	..	36	12
4	Chuhra ..	68,905	37,193	31,712	24,449	3,447	..	9,297	106
5	Chamar ..	13,501	7,582	5,919	6,198	1,310	..	74	21
19	Mochi ..	18,386	9,930	8,456	..	..	..	9,930	28
9	Julaha ..	20,434	11,030	9,404	25	..	..	11,005	31
15	Jhinwar ..	9,945	5,479	4,466	2,336	181	..	2,962	15
28	Machhi ..	13,935	7,524	6,411	..	..	..	7,524	22
22	Lohar ..	7,097	3,878	3,219	372	694	..	2,812	11
11	Tarkhan ..	21,424	11,816	9,603	1,893	6,561	..	3,362	33
13	Kumhar ..	15,254	8,272	6,982	1,041	409	..	6,822	23
32	Dhobi ..	11,649	6,808	4,841	1,010	1,501	..	4,297	18
23	Teli ..	10,938	5,971	4,967	24	..	..	5,947	17
30	Sunar ..	4,812	2,612	2,200	1,357	600	..	655	7

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females
18	Biloch ..	1,766	940	826	64	Changar ..	1,513	870	643
26	Kashmiri ..	1,637	851	786	75	Sud ..	617	356	261
27	Ahir ..	1,100	756	344	84	Udasi ..	846	647	199
37	Mughal ..	1,103	612	491	88	Bhabra ..	721	423	298
38	Qassab ..	714	410	304	89	Bazigar ..	1,188	629	559
42	Mallah ..	1,209	672	537	96	Kanchan ..	689	308	381
44	Khojah ..	2,486	1,363	1,123	99	Kori ..	662	383	279
53	Bairagi ..	1,104	647	457	107	Jhabel ..	1,876	979	897
56	Kalal ..	1,929	1,047	882	172	Bodla ..	520	294	226
63	Madari ..	922	435	487					

Note—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions ..	193,079	113,315	145,857	144,168	18,383	35,717
	Hindus ..	51,164	29,038	37,868	36,543	4,878	9,154
	Sikhs ..	50,689	26,527	37,870	38,582	4,931	10,217
	Jains ..	252	125	182	146	45	61
	Buddhists ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Musalmans ..	89,787	57,476	69,765	68,732	8,521	16,271
	Christians ..	1,186	148	166	164	8	14
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages ..	5,404	3,864	4,082	4,919	514	1,217
	0—10 ..	9,952	9,878	47	120	1	1
	10—15 ..	9,147	7,514	842	2,452	11	33
	15—20 ..	6,844	2,117	3,091	7,745	64	138
	20—25 ..	4,227	248	5,582	9,435	191	317
	25—30 ..	2,500	90	7,157	9,388	342	521
	30—40 ..	1,390	54	8,041	8,686	569	1,260
	40—50 ..	959	31	8,025	7,069	1,016	2,899
	50—60 ..	846	31	7,400	4,911	1,754	5,058
	Over 60 ..	765	39	5,993	2,303	3,241	7,658

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877 ..	..	..	..	4,706	3,773	8,479	..	214	5,610
1878 ..	..	..	..	12,970	9,854	22,824	..	582	19,093
1879 ..	..	..	..	8,465	5,480	13,945	1,947	2,003	7,708
1880 ..	12,474	10,581	23,055	6,976	5,402	12,378	2	94	8,214
1881 ..	12,358	10,750	23,108	8,529	7,789	16,318	23	70	11,207

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	647	790	1,160	762	1,170	4,529
February ..	428	650	1,064	799	1,112	4,053
March ..	435	700	1,146	952	1,005	4,238
April ..	482	811	864	771	919	3,847
May ..	499	974	1,422	732	1,043	4,670
June ..	547	982	2,542	930	959	5,960
July ..	691	845	1,034	717	895	4,182
August ..	643	1,083	626	1,063	1,097	4,512
September ..	741	3,907	945	1,285	1,909	8,787
October ..	1,283	6,450	1,267	1,603	2,569	13,172
November ..	1,120	3,813	978	1,489	2,120	9,520
December ..	963	1,819	897	1,275	1,520	6,474
Total ..	8,479	22,824	13,945	12,378	16,318	73,944

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	435	461	825	524	730	2,975
February ..	267	372	589	514	654	2,396
March ..	250	426	569	566	537	2,348
April ..	274	483	396	466	571	2,190
May ..	290	612	499	497	693	2,591
June ..	361	675	727	662	638	3,063
July ..	421	553	471	425	550	2,420
August ..	416	757	402	709	590	2,874
September ..	480	3,549	711	937	1,338	7,015
October ..	945	6,110	1,080	1,102	2,077	11,314
November ..	803	3,537	778	955	1,712	7,785
December ..	668	1,558	661	857	1,117	4,861
TOTAL ..	5,610	19,093	7,708	8,214	11,207	51,832

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions { Total ..	120	59	2,053	1,616	242	129	148	34
All religions { Villages ..	110	52	1,876	1,492	223	122	135	31
Hindus ..	31	14	676	458	69	43	49	10
Sikhs ..	25	5	447	373	32	15	39	8
Musalmans ..	62	40	929	785	141	71	60	16

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5
	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions { Total ..	3,342	15,138	181	318
All religions { Villages ..	2,119	9,640	60	89
Hindus ..	1,367	8,741	15	47
Sikhs ..	574	2,807	5	26
Jains ..	21	107	..	..
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	1,309	2,300	92	72
Christians ..	71	1,176	69	172
Tahsil Ferozepore ..	1,396	5,777	124	233
" Zira ..	760	2,360	48	43
" Moga ..	829	4,596	3	28
" Muktsar ..	357	2,405	6	14

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste, the property of Government.
1868-69 ..	..	79,679	1,051,371	1,131,050	253,418	227,970	113,217	594,605	1,725,655	594,278	..
1873-74 ..	..	136,450	1,107,058	1,243,508	..	377,722	132,020	509,742	1,753,250	639,023	..
1878-79 ..	..	231,162	1,112,760	1,343,922	..	276,356	135,910	412,266	1,756,188	648,323	..
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Ferozepore ..	..	114,050	112,439	226,489	..	52,110	33,286	85,396	311,885	116,398	..
Zira ..	..	70,986	189,427	260,413	..	27,654	31,699	59,353	319,766	160,930	..
Moga ..	..	8,707	460,405	469,112	..	30,591	19,425	50,016	519,128	240,990	..
Muktsar ..	..	37,419	350,489	387,908	..	166,001	51,500	217,501	605,409	130,005	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	WHOLE DISTRICT.				TAHSIL FEROZEPORE.				TAHSIL ZIRA.				TAHSIL MOGA.				TAHSIL MUKTSAR.			
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
A.—ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (ZAMINDARI)																				
I.—*Paying 1,000 to 5,000 revenue.* } Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law.	3	3	3	23,544	1	1	1	3,541	1	1	1	6,176	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	13,827
II.—*Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under.* } As above ..	123	123	211	124,786	32	32	32	17,030	9	9	14	1,792	1	1	1	212	81	81	164	105,752
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.																				
B.—*Zamindari* .. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	177	177	1,023	111,150	66	66	115	37,495	35	35	213	20,150	..	..	..	..	76	76	695	53,505
C.—*Pattidari* .. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	125	125	2,412	183,280	28	28	127	45,272	..	..	..	..	3	3	35	6,323	94	94	2,250	131,685
D.—*Bhayachara* .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	473	473	39,724	820,301	97	97	2,123	79,563	156	156	4,709	172,688	156	156	30,417	422,741	64	64	2,475	145,309
E.—*Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara.* In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty.	407	407	27,378	471,229	127	127	2,511	122,201	190	190	12,581	116,571	48	48	8,175	89,852	42	42	4,111	142,605
F.—GRANTEES OF GOVERNMENT NOT FALLING UNDER ANY PREVIOUS CLASS, AND PAYING REVENUE DIRECT TO GOVERNMENT IN THE POSITION OF—																				
I.—*Proprietors*, including individuals rewarded for service or otherwise, but not purchasers of Government waste.	6	6	35	5,757	6	6	35	5,757	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—*Lessees* ..	4	4	13	476	1	1	1	9	3	3	12	467	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.—LANDHOLDERS WHO HAVE REDEEMED THE REVENUE AND ARE NOT MEMBERS OF ANY VILLAGE COMMUNITY NOR INCLUDED IN ANY PREVIOUS CLASS.	1	1	1	265	1	1	1	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	1,319	1,319	70,800	1,740,788	359	359	4,946	311,133	394	394	17,530	317,844	208	208	38,628	519,128	358	358	9,696	592,683

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	DISTRICT FEROZEPORE.		TAHSIL FEROZEPORE.		TAHSIL ZIRA.		TAHSIL MOGA.		TAHSIL MUKTSAR.	
NATURE OF TENURE.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.										
I. Paying rent in cash. (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors.	24,165	55,812	1,315	25,425	1,348	6,359	21,385	22,156	117	1,872
I. Paying rent in cash. (b) Paying such amount, plus a cash *malikanah* ..	24,859	69,265	452	4,441	3,151	16,302	19,585	20,115	1,671	28,407
I. Paying rent in cash. (c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre ..	2,595	12,104	2,595	12,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Paying rent in cash. (d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings ..	19,199	57,729	3,702	40,517	195	1,365	15,302	15,847	..	..
Total paying rent in cash ..	70,818	194,910	8,064	82,487	4,694	24,026	56,272	58,118	1,788	30,279
II. Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (1) Paying ½ produce and more ..	6,545	5,352	..	..	..	..	6,545	5,352	..	..
II. Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (2) ⅓ produce and less than ½ produce ..	7,099	7,667	..	..	284	732	6,815	6,935	..	..
II. Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (3) ¼ " ⅓ " ..	2,165	11,750	265	2,363	1,253	3,712	92	125	555	5,550
II. Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (4) ⅕ " ¼ " ..	895	5,349	..	..	345	949	..	..	550	4,400
Total paying rent in kind ..	16,704	30,118	265	2,363	1,882	5,393	13,452	12,412	1,105	9,950
GRAND TOTAL of Tenants with rights of occupancy ..	87,522	225,028	8,329	84,850	6,576	29,419	69,724	70,530	2,893	40,229
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.										
I. Subject to village service and payment of rent	898	15,414	895	15,365	..	..	..	..	3	49
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.										
I. Paying in cash	48,915	131,100	657	18,655	5,810	34,860	40,648	59,425	1,800	18,160
II. Paying in kind (a) ½ produce and more	7,325	25,882	..	..	3,115	18,690	4,210	7,192	..	..
II. Paying in kind (b) less than ½ produce	15,759	93,405	7,300	19,118	1,370	8,220	2,942	5,110	4,147	60,957
C.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE-GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE.										
I. Sankalap or Dharmarth	2,316	2,927	13	131	352	695	1,889	1,915	62	186
II. Conditional on service	27	813	13	131	..	..	..	..	14	182
GRAND TOTAL OF TENURES ..	162,762	494,069	17,207	138,250	17,223	91,884	119,413	144,172	8,919	119,763

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres held under cultivating leases.		*Remaining acres.*			
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
Whole District ..	7	2,500	467	2,033	..	..	..	2,177
Tahsil Ferozepore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tahsil Zira ..	3	468	272	196	..	..	..	..
Tahsil Moga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tahsil Muktsar ..	4	2,032	195	1,837	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Roads ..	2,639	16,222	1,503
Canals ..	3,698	1,03,954	1,361
State Railways ..	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways ..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	889	20,601	1,036
Total ..	7,226	1,40,777	3,900

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total	Rice	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	910,268	3,888	201,033	164,505	80,042	30,198	103,304	93,069	82,449	722	3,447	4,885	..	222	3,409
1874-75 ..	915,869	2,696	198,288	188,555	65,662	83,083	106,841	88,665	111,241	138	5,520	5,457	..	250	3,098
1875-76 ..	1,106,319	3,475	208,763	178,939	28,651	34,620	193,568	187,921	83,819	137	6,131	7,326	5	528	3,364
1876-77 ..	1,324,415	6,543	241,180	263,793	44,382	42,428	195,298	255,898	93,186	263	5,879	9,680	26	1,916	4,274
1877-78 ..	1,283,428	1,488	298,280	232,790	70,028	29,935	196,254	247,477	71,020	224	6,442	10,777	39	594	7,455
1878-79 ..	1,309,558	3,414	348,719	216,914	81,662	29,967	186,581	231,542	88,048	102	1,551	15,704	218	1,188	9,423
1879-80 ..	1,301,097	1,936	318,630	212,193	87,246	65,388	184,388	238,025	85,260	67	2,152	9,840	23	1,358	3,917
1880-81 ..	1,316,187	2,052	302,667	279,275	85,339	59,932	154,904	224,328	89,420	82	2,676	11,078	..	2,074	4,785
1881-82 ..	1,355,351	3,053	368,271	227,169	72,090	64,256	134,243	255,368	86,995	113	1,833	16,436	40	1,701	6,944
NAME OF TAHSIL.	TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.														
Ferozepore	206,541	751	83,330	23,883	4,598	7,093	37,154	23,076	8,045	20	497	4,048	11	335	629
Zira ..	249,353	1,447	116,102	10,268	926	37,854	24,858	19,290	3,138	31	1,988	7,516	..	902	3,494
Moga ..	455,037	..	82,291	92,743	9,138	3,407	53,073	119,646	51,437	41	15	157	..	..	144
Muktsar ..	402,190	191	45,590	106,775	64,614	1,542	56,203	77,385	21,529	23	699	1,046	55	145	2,297
TOTAL ..	1,313,120	2,389	327,313	233,668	79,271	49,896	171,288	239,347	84,149	116	3,199	12,766	66	1,383	6,505

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
			Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice		Maximum	2	13	4	763
		Minimum	1	5	4	
Indigo		Maximum	2	0	0	85
		Minimum	1	12	0	
Cotton		Maximum	3	9	0	299
		Minimum	2	4	6	
Sugar		Maximum	39	0	0	..
		Minimum	27	14	0	
Opium		Maximum	3	6	8	..
		Minimum	1	15	4	
Tobacco		Maximum	3	7	0	940
		Minimum	1	15	6	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	3	13	0	768
		Minimum	2	2	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	12	0	
		Minimum	1	9	6	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	3	1	6	733
		Minimum	1	14	9	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	4	0	
		Minimum	1	5	0	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	2	9	4	445
		Minimum	1	8	8	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	10	0	
		Minimum	1	6	3	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	2	9	4	275
		Minimum	1	3	4	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	10	0	
		Minimum	1	6	3	
Gram		..	..	..	..	..
Barley		..	..	..	..	..
Bajra		..	..	..	..	..
Jawar		..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables		..	..	..	..	1,250
Tea		..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KIND OF STOCK.	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	Ferozepore.	Zira.	Moga.	Muktsar.
Cows and bullocks	140,586	167,202	294,254	46,120	45,514	77,611	125,009
Horses	2,685	1,930	2,469	755	310	575	829
Ponies	2,647	1,905	2,246	516	395	411	924
Donkeys	6,506	5,787	9,076	2,337	2,449	2,485	1,805
Sheep and goats	79,556	63,890	79,101	13,997	18,105	40,192	6,807
Pigs	79	..	57	..	..	57	..
Camels	3,251	2,993	3,741	105	215	2,212	1,209
Carts	9,482	4,648	10,014	1,142	1,603	6,869	400
Ploughs	45,616	51,177	75,141	11,622	15,117	21,295	27,107
Boats	195	220	201	54	128	..	19

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.			Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.			Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population ..	26,831	191,088	217,919	17	Agricultural labourers ..	59	648	707
2	Occupation specified ..	24,292	172,390	196,682	18	Pastoral ..	172	1,248	1,420
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	4,712	107,309	112,021	19	Cooks and other servants ..	1,575	829	2,404
					20	Water-carriers ..	575	2,910	3,485
4	Civil Administration ..	2,045	1,608	3,653	21	Sweepers and scavengers ..	895	11,619	12,514
5	Army ..	1,852	281	2,133	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	519	355	874
6	Religion ..	337	1,650	1,987					
7	Barbers ..	277	1,585	1,862	23	Workers in leather ..	149	37	186
8	Other professions ..	425	1,471	1,896	24	Boot-makers ..	462	3,394	3,856
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	571	652	1,223	25	Workers in wool and pashm	47	19	66
					26	" " silk ..	5	8	13
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	1,508	5,167	6,675	27	" " cotton ..	1,283	9,677	10,960
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	189	482	671	28	" " wood ..	701	2,614	3,315
12	Confectioners, green-grocers, &c.	592	401	993	29	Potters ..	188	2,267	2,455
					30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	220	958	1,178
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	775	716	1,491					
14	Landowners ..	2,650	57,680	60,330	31	Workers in iron ..	292	1,197	1,489
15	Tenants ..	1,462	39,927	41,389	32	General labourers ..	1,381	5,537	6,918
16	Joint-cultivators ..	304	6,803	7,107	33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	1,078	7,404	8,482

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	..	3,545	1	..	11	352	386	3	153	886
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	..	7,090	2	..	55	704	1,158	9	306	886
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	..	8,49,731	24	..	2,379	1,01,376	2,77,920	2,160	73,440	1,59,312

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and Jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	1,071	605	544	..	1	821	407	8,786
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	2,142	1,210	1,088	..	5	821	434	15,910
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	3,85,560	1,15,944	7,79,256	..	115	19,70,400	57,681	47,75,298

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

TABLE No. XXV, showing RIVER TRAFFIC.

1	2	3	4	5	6
TRADE.		PRINCIPAL MERCHANDISE CARRIED.	Average duration of Voyage in days.		Distance in miles.
From	To		Summer, or floods.	Winter, or low water.	
Sakkar ..	Ferozepore ..	Iron and Sajji ..	90	120	400
Ferozepore ..	Sakkar ..	Wheat grain, til, rape and wool	30	45	400
Do. ..	Kotri ..	Do. do. ..	40	50	600

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 759, 760 of the Famine Report.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	Number of seers and chitanks per rupee.																													
Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	15	14	23	5	20	8	26	2	25	3	24	4	4	10	18	10	..	..	3	13	2	15	1	11	121	5	13	1	10	12
1862-63 ..	28	..	41	1	35	7	37	5	32	10	30	13	5	9	26	2	..	..	2	7	3	1	1	15	121	5	18	10	11	10
1863-64 ..	39	3	59	11	51	5	56	..	83	15	59	11	9	5	28	..	..	..	1	4	2	11	2	..	111	15	13	11	9	5
1864-65 ..	44	12	65	5	56	..	37	5	33	9	33	9	5	9	18	3	..	..	2	1	2	15	1	15	107	5	14	15	9	3
1865-66 ..	29	14	42	..	37	5	46	10	37	5	33	9	5	2	28	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	1	9	111	15	14	15	9	1
1866-67 ..	28	..	44	12	33	9	70	..	29	14	26	2	5	9	27	1	..	..	2	5	2	13	1	7	107	5	9	5	8	14
1867-68 ..	20	8	29	14	29	14	37	5	32	10	29	14	5	9	21	7	..	..	2	9	2	11	1	6	135	5	9	5	9	1
1868-69 ..	21	7	39	3	31	1	18	10	10	4	8	14	5	2	10	12	..	..	2	13	2	9	1	5	93	5	7	7	8	14
1869-70 ..	9	15	12	2	11	3	23	5	14	..	11	3	4	10	11	9	..	..	2	5	2	9	1	5	94	11	7	7	8	7
1870-71 ..	19	9	27	1	21	7	37	5	32	10	19	9	5	9	16	13	..	..	2	3	2	7	1	3	95	10	6	3	8	10
1871-72 ..	17	..	24	..	22	..	21	..	20	..	18	..	7	..	16	..	8	..	2	10	2	12	1	10	100	..	8	..	10	..
1872-73 ..	22	..	35	..	27	8	32	..	36	..	32	..	15	..	20	..	16	..	2	12	2	12	1	10	115	..	8	..	9	12
1873-74 ..	26	..	40	..	37	8	35	..	35	..	30	..	18	..	20	..	16	..	3	4	2	12	1	14	110	..	9	..	10	4
1874-75 ..	27	..	41	8	39	..	36	..	36	..	36	..	15	..	23	..	20	..	3	8	2	12	2	..	120	..	10	..	10	4
1875-76 ..	22	..	40	..	36	8	30	..	37	..	32	..	16	..	18	..	16	..	3	..	2	12	1	13	110	..	7	..	10	4
1876-77 ..	34	..	62	..	62	..	49	..	50	..	40	..	7	..	23	..	16	..	3	..	3	..	1	15	100	..	6	..	10	..
1877-78 ..	17	..	25	8	22	8	25	..	20	..	16	..	6	..	12	8	12	..	3	..	3	..	1	9	100	..	8	..	8	12
1878-79 ..	14	..	25	..	18	8	18	..	18	..	18	..	6	..	8	8	10	..	3	4	2	..	1	5	100	..	6	..	9	8
1879-80 ..	13	8	22	..	19	8	20	..	22	..	19	..	6	..	13	..	8	..	2	14	2	4	1	5	110	..	4	..	10	8
1880-81 ..	16	..	26	..	21	..	24	..	23	..	20	..	6	..	17	..	10	..	2	8	2	4	1	6	80	..	6	..	11	8
1881-82 ..	19	..	35	..	32	..	31	..	23	..	27	12	6	..	18	..	16	..	3	..	2	8	1	9	80	..	6	..	11	..

Note.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMELS PER DAY		DONKEYS PER SCORE PER DAY.		BOATS PER DAY.	
	Skilled.		*Unskilled.*									
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 6 0		0 3 0		1 12 0		0 5 0		3 8 0		0 12 0	
1873-74 ..	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	1 12 0		0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 8
1878-79 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	0 13 6	0 10 6
1879-80 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	0 13 6	0 10 6
1880-81 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	0 13 6	0 10 6
1881-82 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	0 13 6	0 10 6

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	EXCISE.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	4,66,983	2,819	..	..	16,594	17,570	62,284	5,66,250
1869-70	4,67,438	9,159	..	..	13,791	16,371	71,085	5,77,844
1870-71	4,77,564	4,621	..	..	7,967	21,198	67,744	5,79,094
1871-72	4,69,407	10,508	..	37,333	13,591	19,825	62,200	6,12,864
1872-73	4,81,733	4,184	..	36,022	13,894	19,692	76,173	6,31,698
1873-74	4,94,181	7,988	..	39,887	13,207	20,822	79,867	6,55,952
1874-75	5,08,551	2,907	..	40,904	15,651	24,002	70,750	6,62,765
1875-76	5,06,289	3,242	..	40,574	19,122	23,718	70,849	6,63,794
1876-77	5,06,724	3,029	..	40,687	16,313	27,215	69,929	6,63,897
1877-78	5,05,229	2,343	..	40,534	20,448	27,654	81,495	6,77,703
1878-79	5,06,413	9,097	..	54,046	18,287	34,301	88,907	7,11,051
1879-80	5,06,751	8,099	..	49,695	23,295	33,834	104,120	7,25,794
1880-81	5,13,099	5,476	..	49,637	32,068	23,416	110,317	7,34,013
1881-82	5,12,567	2,151	..	49,678	31,614	29,910	114,848	7,40,768

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded :— Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses.

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	FLUCTUATING REVENUE.					MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
								Grazing dues.				
District Figures.			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.	Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
Total of 5 years— 1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	23,79,749	31,291	7,388	..	..	..	15,292	..	..	..	..	15,999
Total of 5 years— 1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	25,43,942	19,509	1,644	..	..	..	2,664	..	..	..	..	16,845
1878-79 ..	5,06,985	9,097	35	..	..	..	327	..	..	..	..	8,770
1879-80 ..	5,07,784	8,099	301	..	..	..	6,732	..	..	..	..	1,367
1880-81 ..	5,13,877	5,476	73	..	..	..	479	..	..	..	..	4,997
1881-82 ..	5,14,114	2,151	992	..	..	..	1,165	..	..	..	..	986
Tahsil Totals for 5 years— 1877-78 to 1881-82.												
Tahsil Ferozepore ..	4,37,696	15,032	390	..	..	..	875	..	..	..	..	14,157
" Zira ..	7,59,779	5,443	673	..	..	..	3,215	..	..	..	..	2,228
" Moga ..	9,54,330	1,670	..	..	..	..	602	..	..	..	..	1,068
" Muktsar ..	3,96,578	5,021	395	..	..	..	4,378	..	..	..	..	643

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.	
TAHSIL.	*Whole Villages.*		*Fractional parts of Villages.*		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Ferozepore ..	84,138	23,114	1,767	789	1,773	1,360	87,678	25,263	85,385	23,561
Zira ..	14,720	5,417	638	290	1,881	2,200	17,239	7,907	6,222	3,443
Moga ..	118,236	37,367	5,439	2,222	3,989	2,054	127,664	41,643	111,677	34,383
Muktsar ..	213,774	37,949	32,143	6,389	645	220	246,562	44,558	204,648	35,452
Total District ..	430,868	1,03,847	39,987	9,690	8,288	5,834	479,143	1,19,371	407,932	96,839

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.—*Concluded.*								NUMBER OF ASSIGNEES.					
TAHSIL.	*For one life.*		*For more lives than one.*		*During maintenance of Establishment.*		*Pending orders of Government.*							
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	TOTAL.
Ferozepore ..	1,133	1,010	235	188	925	504	..	..	4	178	33	30	..	245
Zira ..	1,128	1,401	9,327	2,469	562	594	..	..	56	285	109	431	..	881
Moga ..	2,703	1,256	11,627	5,262	1,657	742	..	..	3,275	803	102	544	..	4,724
Muktsar ..	11,787	3,063	5,816	2,896	24,311	3,147	..	..	50	125	97	268	..	540
Total District ..	16,751	6,730	27,005	10,815	27,455	4,987	..	..	3,385	1,391	341	1,273	..	6,390

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	*Balances of land revenue in rupees.* Fixed revenue.	*Balances of land revenue in rupees.* Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.	Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
1868-69 ..	1,990	..	273	7,635
1869-70 ..	1,206	..	312	14,620
1870-71 ..	355	..	..	3,975
1871-72 ..	11,535	..	..	6,560
1872-73 ..	1,538	..	969	6,835
1873-74 ..	18,445	..	..	3,495
1874-75 ..	1,978	..	..	2,999
1875-76 ..	619	..	510	12,686
1876-77 ..	1,426	..	..	15,110
1877-78 ..	633	..	..	2,230
1878-79 ..	522	..	..	1,625
1879-80 ..	983	..	..	375
1880-81 ..	778	..	..	5,940
1881-82 ..	1,547	..	..	19,580
1882-83 ..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
YEAR.	*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	825	19,394	2,94,079	..	..	..	2,752	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	383	8,969	1,11,184	152	2,515	56,757	600	11,057	[illegible]
1878-79 ..	79	1,006	19,837	53	1,210	30,851	159	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879-80 ..	127	2,217	48,368	48	774	21,584	182	8,082	[illegible]
1880-81 ..	83	1,246	55,527	41	749	29,751	170	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881-82 ..	109	1,940	64,688	80	1,028	54,399	192	1,862	[illegible]
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Ferozepore ..	105	1,851	58,382	64	2,263	54,602	240	4,967	75,832
Zira ..	81	475	22,636	78	467	28,016	61	703	21,814
Moga ..	163	1,374	88,283	70	603	49,830	398	2,791	1,46,582
Muktsar ..	121	3,692	39,056	59	1,689	24,455	149	3,209	32,098

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	MORTGAGES OF LAND.—*Concluded.*			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
YEAR.	*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES. Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	672	11,302	1,64,431	340	4,972	43,646	211	2,112	26,461
1878-79 ..	174	3,283	61,294	330	3,544	26,788	187	3,559	21,236
1879-80 ..	162	5,122	81,763	161	2,444	24,999	272	3,766	40,809
1880-81 ..	102	2,179	47,670	273	3,687	30,363	74	2,037	21,120
1881-82 ..	219	3,445	87,146	262	3,427	33,740	39	702	9,784
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Ferozepore ..	246	8,810	1,26,619	175	5,300	59,501	151	5,746	[illegible]
Zira ..	126	1,862	60,865	44	612	8,765	60	801	13,074
Moga ..	295	2,483	1,03,787	915	6,077	49,597	376	2,117	24,785
Muktsar ..	106	3,093	28,177	57	2,487	8,638	50	1,910	10,218

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXV B of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include *all* sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
YEAR.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	64,765	11,785	63,849	11,358	1,569	232	585	2,336	4,14,118	35,131	1,50,501	5,99,750
1878-79 ..	67,544	21,363	60,288	20,490	2,484	245	571	3,300	7,40,175	12,606	1,16,240	8,69,021
1879-80 ..	77,382	26,738	69,516	25,698	2,627	84	423	3,348	10,33,129	15,132	1,10,530	11,71,210
1880-81 ..	80,521	29,796	72,722	28,594	2,649	39	412	3,362	9,31,110	16,203	99,888	10,49,235
1881-82 ..	83,145	31,703	74,046	30,471	2,781	37	383	3,460	10,24,945	7,806	98,986	11,36,437

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Ferozepore	62	5	67	21	..	21
Sub-Registrar Ferozepore	397	331	728	405	316	721
" Ferozepore Cantonment ..	43	21	64	40	18	58
" Zira	484	161	645	487	132	619
" Muktsar	155	150	305	148	127	275
" Moga	548	338	886	524	343	867
" Butar	349	180	529	399	206	605
" Mamdot	71	67	138	90	90	180
" Baghapurana	..	..	..	16	47	63
" Sultan Khanwala	..	..	..	29	22	51
Total of district ..	2,109	1,253	3,362	2,159	1,301	3,460

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				*Class II.*				*Class III.*					
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	1 Rs. 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs. 25	4 Rs. 10	1 Rs. 5	2 Rs. 2	3 Re. 1			
1878-79 ..	..	2	2	11	9	21	89	316	805	5,145	12,077	18,477	35,302	..
1879-80 ..	..	2	2	11	9	28	105	366	941	6,666	13,485	21,615	41,682	..
1880-81 ..	..	5	1	8	12	27	94	420	..	..	..	567	10,750	155
1881-82 ..	..	4	1	6	10	26	88	439	..	..	..	574	10,090	125
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
Tahsil Ferozepore ..	..	4	1	4	4	11	40	94	..	..	..	158	4,040	27
Ferozepore Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	48	..	..	..	59	1,005	1
Tahsil Moga ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	19	98	..	..	..	122	1,730	30
" Zira ..	..	..	..	1	..	6	17	102	..	..	..	126	1,845	27
" Muktsar ..	..	..	..	1	2	1	8	97	..	..	..	109	1,470	40

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central distilleries.	*No. of retail shops.*		*Consumption in gallons.*		*No. of retail licenses.*		*Consumption in maunds.*				Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
		Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.			
1877-78 ..	3	36	8	816	3,998	129	..	169	20	125	..	20,198	27,413	47,611
1878-79 ..	3	29	8	800	3,523	147	147	339	20	191	..	18,159	34,284	52,443
1879-80 ..	3	52	8	669	5,523	147	147	284	19	250	..	23,197	33,799	56,996
1880-81 ..	3	50	8	583	6,505	147	147	150	20	115	..	31,926	23,414	55,340
1881-82 ..	3	56	9	670	5,110	147	147	97	18	109	..	31,614	29,910	61,524
TOTAL ..	15	223	41	3,538	24,659	717	588	1,039	97	790	..	125,094	148,820	273,914
Average ..	3	45	8	708	4,932	143	118	208	19½	158	..	25,019	29,764	54,783

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR.	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District, post and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	42,831	1,876	3,183	11,114	887	90	23,431	40,581
1875-76 ..	..	..	78,312	1,832	1,570	9,798	1,121	37	63,716	78,074
1876-77 ..	..	..	45,572	1,839	1,085	9,891	401	92	31,469	44,777
1877-78 ..	..	..	39,502	1,887	2,840	10,216	526	272	22,768	38,509
1878-79 ..	..	..	41,583	1,853	1,330	10,436	1,812	765	15,822	32,018
1879-80 ..	5,457	1,239	55,696	1,654	1,797	9,942	1,835	564	15,247	30,539
1880-81 ..	54,371	1,589	55,960	1,543	1,818	9,430	1,544	1,314	23,281	38,930
1881-82 ..	54,428	2,064	56,492	1,657	2,244	9,823	2,223	1,377	24,993	42,317

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
FIGURES FOR BOYS.																				
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	170	1	188	6	460	..	..	..	..	40	1,665	..	..
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	171	1	127	4	290	..	..	..	..	43	1,568	..	..
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	46	..	..	4	91	4	524	..	..	46	1,569	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	61	..	..	4	119	4	558	..	..	45	1,737	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	77	..	..	4	76	4	617	..	..	43	1,875	..	..
FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																				
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	50	1	28
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44	1	17
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	155	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	156	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	118	..	..

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the return as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Men.					Women.					Children.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ferozepore ..	C. H.	9,134	12,846	8,360	8,157	7,835	1,899	1,277	1,507	1,341	1,467	1,181	1,288	931	1,042	1,160

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ferozepore ..	C. H.	12,214	15,411	10,798	10,540	10,462	473	533	512	451	579	3,640	3,983	4,090	3,390	3,671

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number of Civil Suits concerning				Value in rupees of Suits concerning *			
YEAR.	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	* Land.	* Other matters.	* Total.	Number of Revenue cases.
1878	7,048	369	1,667	9,084	89,827	3,55,278	4,45,105	13,833
1879	7,503	623	1,552	9,678	1,08,711	4,22,146	5,30,857	12,189
1880	7,425	540	1,426	9,391	1,25,891	4,50,022	5,75,913	9,523
1881	7,462	640	1,288	9,390	1,27,990	3,35,039	4,63,029	8,146
1882	8,860	738	1,738	11,336	90,182	4,96,841	5,87,023	8,418

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1881, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	4,998	6,050	7,419	7,546	7,309
	Discharged	2,001	2,625	2,627	2,256	2,915
	Acquitted	659	580	965	1,260	1,124
	Convicted	2,268	2,843	3,815	3,879	3,101
	Committed or referred	18	11	14	59	166
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,010	1,476
	,, (summary)	..	..	..	1,089	1,373
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,807	1,300
	,, (summary)	..	..	..	13	12
	Total cases disposed of	2,795	3,202	4,566	3,919	4,161
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	1	3	2	3	3
	Transportation for life	2	2	1	2	2
	,, for a term	..	2	..	..	..
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine under Rs. 10	1,411	1,607	2,533	2,005	2,209
	,, 10 to 50 rupees	311	590	680	486	431
	,, 50 to 100 ,, ...	10	54	41	34	28
	,, 100 to 500 ,, ...	8	17	11	7	9
	,, 500 to 1,000 ,, ...	..	2	..	..	4
	Over 1,000 rupees	..	1	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	334	466	422	340	350
	,, 6 months to 2 years ..	157	209	153	127	105
	,, over 2 years ..	18	44	68	17	101
	Whipping	88	45	77	158	89
	Find sureties of the peace	3	24	20	32	46
	Recognisance to keep the peace	4	31	1	20	47
	Give sureties for good behaviour	125	130	158	947	67

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	*Number of cases inquired into.*					*Number of persons arrested or summoned.*					*Number of persons convicted.*				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	12	11	12	23	25	103	146	159	213	242	81	110	128	195	214
Murder and attempts to murder ..	4	8	9	7	5	11	16	18	18	9	9	3	8	12	6
Total serious offences against the person ..	71	65	83	86	77	111	103	134	147	113	78	57	85	82	69
Abduction of married women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property ..	183	175	189	219	288	181	159	179	218	234	132	111	133	165	138
Total minor offences against the person ..	49	50	70	86	46	88	84	103	118	64	76	72	93	103	56
Cattle theft ..	62	51	101	127	111	64	46	98	122	130	49	34	74	94	87
Total minor offences against property ..	494	566	671	662	557	594	661	776	709	695	458	503	605	547	518
Total cognizable offences	815	885	1,045	1,082	1,002	1,081	1,174	1,377	1,412	1,357	828	866	1,066	1,098	1,001
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	4	1	2	4	17	15	9	13	17	47	15	8	11	16	47
Offences relating to marriage ..	7	9	6	5	1	4	5	7	6	..	2	4	8	4	..
Total non-cognizable offences ..	121	121	94	92	83	225	152	189	180	161	185	109	154	140	153
GRAND TOTAL of offences	936	1,006	1,139	1,174	1,085	1,306	1,326	1,566	1,592	1,518	1,013	975	1,220	1,238	1,154

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
YEAR.	*No. in gaol at beginning of the year.*		*No imprisoned during the year.*		*Religion of convicts.*			*Previous occupation of male convicts.*					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	299	4	485	13	361	302	..	9	..	10	537	..	..
1878-79	228	5	514	17	357	225	..	10	..	9	431	..	..
1879-80	269	7	749	33	173	118	..	5	28	26	207	21	26
1880-81	350	10	679	26	108	109	..	8	42	20	184	30	..
1881-82	309	5	493	25	112	121	..	10	..	..	187	20	..

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
YEAR.	*Length of sentence of convicts.*							*Previously convicted.*			*Pecuniary results.*	
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78	451	137	189	18	7	5	4	71	14	8	15,768	2,811
1878-79	450	145	149	3	8	8	1	35	8	9	16,104	2,186
1879-80	137	87	98	35	..	1	2	8	4	3	19,294	3,741
1880-81	186	46	45	35	1	..	1	36	2	5	17,411	3,907
1881-82	195	52	53	9	4	1	..	51	22	5	15,733	2,168

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Ferozepore ..	Ferozepore ..	39,570	19,004	1,207	72	17,609	1,678	7,035	562
Zira ..	Dharmkot ..	6,007	1,950	1,384	..	2,673	..	736	816
	Zira ..	3,492	1,115	185	202	1,990	..	575	607
	Makhu ..	1,658	803	12	..	843	..	294	564
Moga ..	Moga ..	6,430	2,108	2,218	..	2,104	..	885	727
	Maharaj ..	5,758	1,705	3,190	..	863	..	873	660
Muktsar ..	Muktsar ..	3,125	1,098	863	..	1,164	..	434	720

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Total population by the Census of		*Total births registered during the year.*					*Total deaths registered during the year.*				
TOWN.	Sex.	1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ferozepore ..	Males	8,705	228	411	271	407	373	298	673	545	431	430
	Females	6,463	172	352	213	316	345	205	663	335	308	358

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Ferozepore.	Muktsar.	Zira.	Dharmkot.	Makhu.	Fattehgarh.	Kot Isa Khan.
Class of Municipality ..	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71 ..	46,406	1,334	1,866	2,447	..	..	..
1871-72 ..	38,356	1,273	1,895	2,276	..	..	..
1872-73 ..	40,333	842	1,259	1,955	..	..	..
1873-74 ..	42,740	980	1,672	2,048	..	..	..
1874-75 ..	37,368	943	1,680	2,152	779	435	551
1875-76 ..	40,505	1,012	1,105	1,369	365	308	154
1876-77 ..	33,189	1,141	1,901	2,700	1,255	550	500
1877-78 ..	44,479	1,050	1,800	2,175	1,105	480	420
1878-79 ..	39,457	1,864	1,719	2,262	833	339	350
1879-80 ..	39,478	1,671	1,714	2,173	1,268	307	328
1880-81 ..	40,399	1,482	2,178	2,185	1,360	..	..
1881-82 ..	37,797	1,478	2,136	2,094	891	..	..

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

	Ferozepore	Ghall	Moga	Kulgari	Zira	Kot Isa Khan	Dharmkot	Fattehgarh	Makhu	Mallanwala	Sultan Khanwala	Mudki	Baghapurana	Nihal Singwala	Butar	Bhugta	Nithana	Meraj	Niawala	Kot Bhai	Mamdot	Mamdot town & ferry	Mohanke	Guru Har Sahai	Baggeke	Jallalabad	Muktsar
Ghall ..	13																										
Moga ..	35	22																									
Kulgari ..	10	9	31																								
Zira ..	24	15	17	14																							
Kot Isa Khan ..	34	25	12	24	10																						
Dharmkot ..	41	32	11	31	17	7																					
Fattehgarh ..	39	26	23	25	11	19	12																				
Makhu ..	30	26	28	25	11	14	21	9																			
Mallanwala ..	18	31	31	10	14	26	31	2	12																		
Sultan Khanwala ..	10	7	29	2	16	26	33	32	13	12																	
Mudki ..	20	8	20	17	15	25	31	26	28	27	15																
Baghapurana ..	35	23	12	32	24	24	23	35	40	42	30	15															
Nihal Singwala ..	49	37	20	46	38	32	31	43	48	56	44	29	14														
Butar ..	45	32	10	41	27	22	21	33	38	51	39	27	12	11													
Bhugta ..	51	39	28	48	40	40	39	51	56	58	46	31	16	16	27												
Nithana ..	63	53	42	62	54	54	53	65	70	72	60	45	30	30	41	14											
Meraj ..	68	56	45	65	57	57	56	68	73	75	63	48	33	24	47	17	6										
Niawala ..	50	62	54	74	66	66	65	77	80	68	69	54	42	42	53	26	12	8									
Kot Bhai ..	57	70	62	67	84	84	83	95	87	75	67	72	60	60	71	44	30	36	18								
Mamdot ..	11	24	46	21	35	45	52	50	41	29	21	31	46	60	56	68	87	85	75	57							
Mamdot town and ferry ..	14	27	49	24	38	48	55	53	44	32	24	34	49	63	59	69	88	86	76	58	4						
Mohanke ..	24	37	59	34	48	58	65	63	54	42	34	44	59	73	69	59	74	76	62	44	13	14					
Guru Har Sahai ..	25	38	60	35	49	59	66	64	55	43	35	45	53	67	65	54	68	76	60	42	14	15	5				
Baggeke ..	36	49	71	46	60	70	77	75	66	54	46	56	72	86	84	73	77	83	65	47	25	26	12	16			
Jallalabad ..	34	47	69	44	58	68	75	73	64	52	44	54	67	81	79	68	72	78	60	42	23	24	10	14	5		
Muktsar ..	35	48	70	45	59	69	76	74	65	53	45	40	82	82	93	66	52	58	40	22	35	36	22	20	25	20	
Faridkot ..	21	20	32	29	27	37	43	38	51	39	31	12	27	41	39	28	42	45	29	37	40	41	31	26	45	40	28

GAZETTEER

OF THE

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

1883-4.

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